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2 plates

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VILLA RUSTICA:

SELECTED FROM

BUILDINGS AND SCENES

IN

THE VICINITY OF ROME AND FLORENCE;

AND ARRANGED FOR

RURAL AND DOMESTIC DWELLINGS.

WITH PLANS AND DETAILS.

BY CHARLES PARKER, F.I.B.A.

"We may safely allow the Grecian School the first place in Architectural Rank, but for domestic application the Italian is decidedly more useful, and within the reach of our habits and comforts."—Mr. Gilbert Laing Meason *on the Landscape Architecture of the great Painters of Italy.*

SECOND EDITION, WITH CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

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PREFACE.

In the following pages it is proposed to give, a second time, a few examples, with several amendments, of the Domestic Architecture of Italy, the ruined edifices of which have so many years engaged the attention of those who devote themselves to the study of Antiquities, with a view to their application in the Rural Architecture of England.

Throughout the whole country, and especially near Rome and Florence, there exist a great number of habitations, which, under very natural forms, produce many pleasing varieties; combining picturesqueness and symmetry without disorder or monotony. The peculiar object therefore of the Work will be to delineate the exterior of these buildings, with their surrounding scenery, modifying the interior to the wants and manners of this country. Although on the Continent collections have been made and published by Percier and Fontaine, Famin and Grandjean, Clochard, Gautier, and Schuelt, they are generally confined to palaces, and pass by or omit the humbler class of dwellings.

As many of the habits and customs of the ancient Romans are

still discernible in the modern structure, and intimately connected with Italian Architecture, the name formerly applied to the class of buildings here treated of has been retained. It is taken from a division of the Roman Villa, which was generally apportioned into three compartments, viz.—Urbana, Rustica, and Fructuaria. The first contained apartments for the family; the second, the stables and accommodations for the domestics; the third, store-houses and repositories for fruits; but both these last were included under the term Villa Rustica.

The Work will be divided into Sixteen Monthly Parts; and in addition to the requisite Drawings, there will be given some useful Specifications and Estimates for practical purposes. In presenting the First Part to the Public, their kind indulgence is solicited when viewing the restorations that have been attempted; for as the principles of composition in almost every age and country have a peculiar character, the harmony and congruity of the original design are with difficulty retained when made applicable to the habits of another climate.

16, Tavistock Street, Bedford Square,
August 1, 1848.

PLATES I. II. AND III.

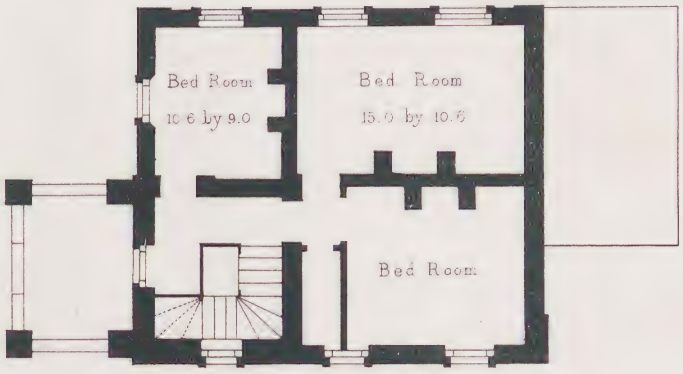
The outline is taken from Raphael's Villa, in the Borghese Gardens, near Rome. Few travellers reside long in the city without visiting this spot, to see the paintings that still decorate the walls. It is now in a very dilapidated state, arising, in part, from the prevalence of malaria. The view taken is that which it presents when returning to the city. As the general effect is often assisted by representing the scenery in which the object is situated, the large vase at the end of the house, and the long avenue of beautiful trees, will recall the localities, and perhaps the pleasures, which such objects excite in this classic soil. The original dimensions are larger than they appear on the plan, which is designed for a bailiff's dwelling. This consists of an entrance porch, office, living-room, kitchen and scullery, on the lower, with four chambers in the upper stories. The original building was formed in rough stone, covered in part with cement; and to erect a corresponding structure of the dimensions given on the plan, an outlay of £400 will be required.

PLATES IV. V. AND VI.

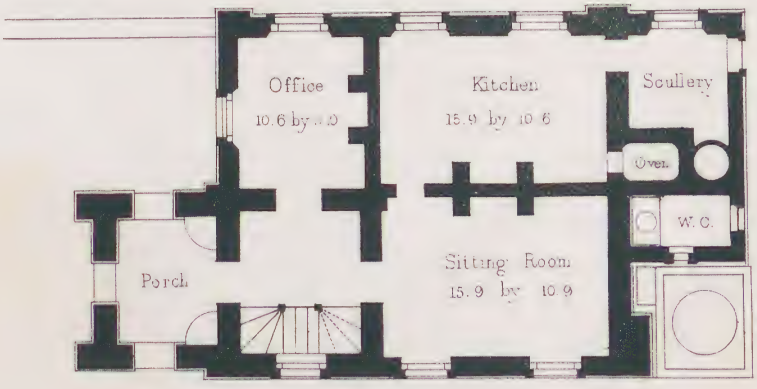
The subject represented in these Plates was the residence of a husbandman, and situated on a turn of the high road between Florence and Sienna. In Tuscany, the cottages are neat and ornamental, and the peasantry, in their dress, have an appearance that bespeaks a taste for comforts in their habitations. These consist generally of two floors; the lower is used for farming, the upper for domestic purposes. The only ornament of the apartment is a border of grotesque painting, running as a cornice under the ceiling, usually produced by stencilling on the wall; sometimes an old smoky picture or print, over the kitchen fire-place, which is very high, is added to the decoration.

The convenience provided in the plans consists of three bed-rooms on the chamber story, a kitchen and a sitting-room on the ground plan, with cellars, pantry, oven, and wash-house on the basement.

The building is simple in form and cheap in its construction; and if erected in stone, or brick with stone dressings, the expense would be about £480.



CHAMBER PLAN



GROUND PLAN

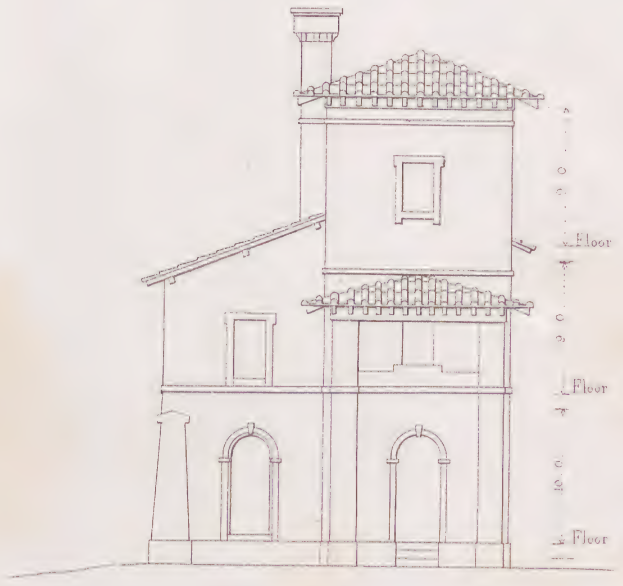
Scale of 10 5 0 10 20 30 Feet

C Parker Arch.t F. Bedford lith.

Day & Son, Lith.rs to the Queen

London, Published by John Weale, 59 High Holborn, 1848.

FRONT ELEVATION



SIDE ELEVATION

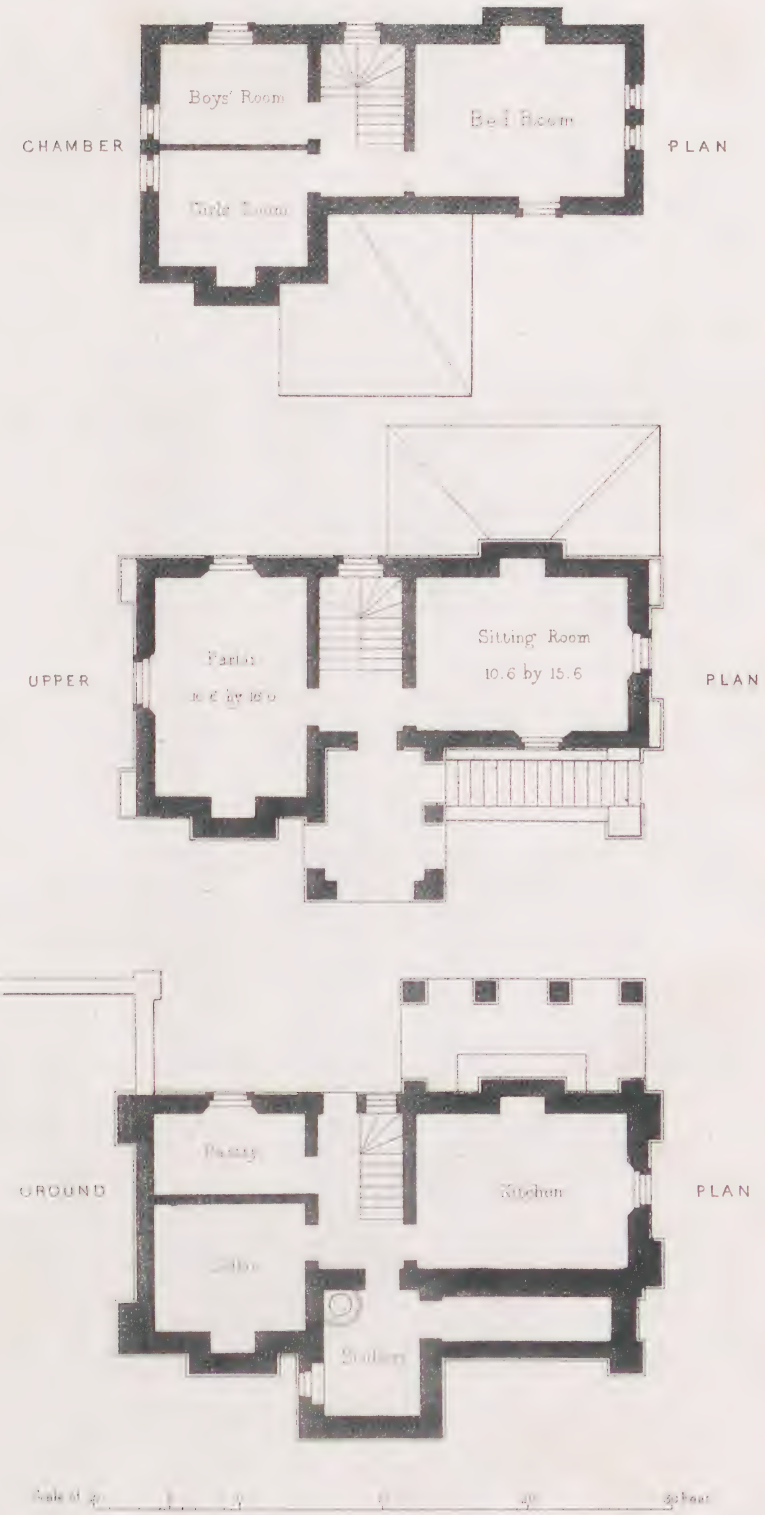
Scale of 10 5 0 10 20 30 Feet

C. Parker, Arch.t. F. Bedford, lith. Day & Son, Lith.rs to the Queen

London Published by John Weale, 59 High Holborn 1847

Taylor del. et F. Stellwell lith.

Pub. 2 Jan. 1818 by the Proprs.


CHAMBER
PLAN
Boys' Room
Bed Room
Girls' Room
UPPER
PLAN
Parlor
Sitting Room
10.6 by 15.6
GROUND
PLAN
Pantry
Kitchen
Cellar
Scullery

SIDE ELEVATION

FRONT ELEVATION

Scale of 10 5 0 10 20 30 Feet

London Published by John Weale 59 High Holborn 1848

C. Parker, Arch.t F. Bedford, Lith.

Day & Son, Lith.rs to the Queen.

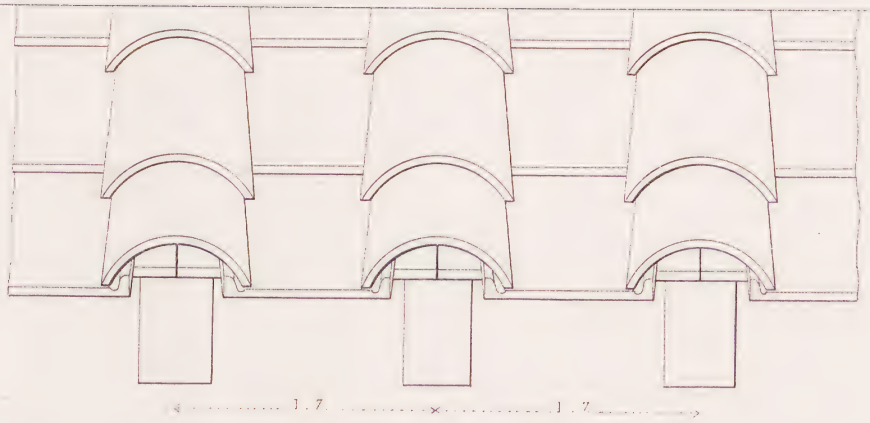
London: Published by John Weale, High Holborn, 1845.

PLATE VII.

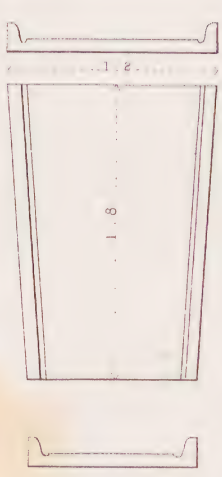
The cottages in Italy are generally covered with tiles, in form similar to some executed in marble on ancient Roman buildings. Like most southern habitations, the roofs are low, and the bold projection of the eaves contributes much to ornament the dwelling. This construction defends the inhabitants from the sun's rays, and will serve in this country as a protection against the rain. The covering is formed by a course of large plain tiles, secured to the top of the rafters: on these a flat tile with ledges is placed, and the interstices between the ledges covered with another tile, nearly semi-cylindrical, but a little tapering upwards.

The dimensions are taken from the tiles used at Florence: the clay of which they are formed is mixed with pulverized bricks or tiles; and though they are made very large, the materials cause them to be very light.

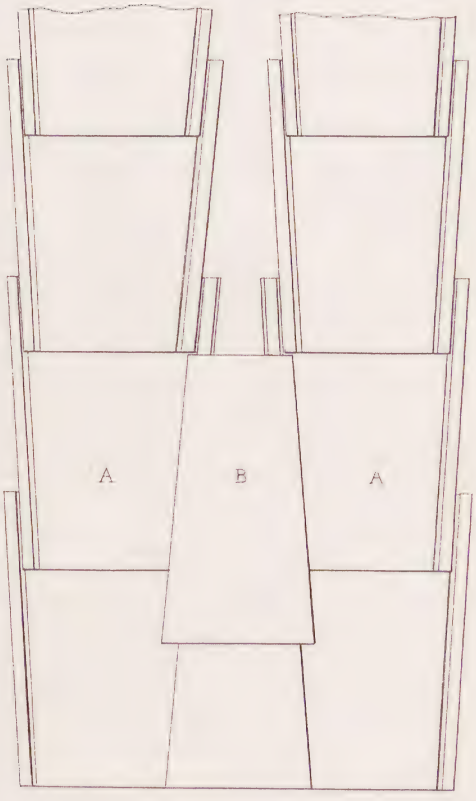
The general appearance is extremely picturesque; and though they sometimes vary in their forms, they preserve the same principle in their construction.



ELEVATION OF TILING



Tile A.



PLAN OF TILING

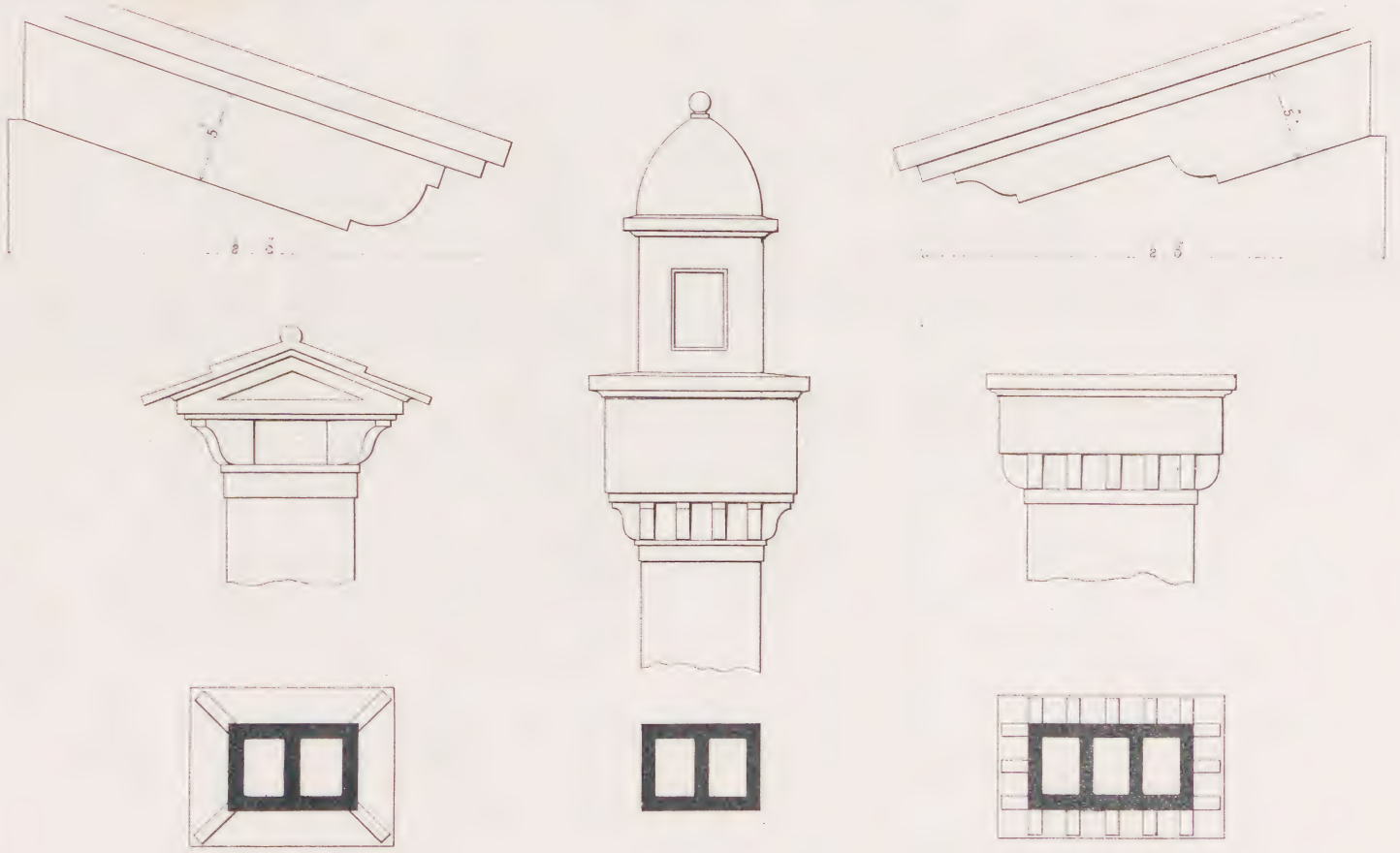
Tile B.

Parker Archt. Printed by Day & Son Lith.rs to the Queen.

Drawn & Printed by Day & Son, Lithographers to the Queen, 1849.

PLATE VIII.

The outline of the chimney is in part regulated by the materials of which it is formed. These consist either of brickwork and tiles moulded into shapes, or stone. Sometimes one or more flues are combined in each shaft. The fuel most frequently burnt is wood, and the smoke escapes through the ornamental parts of the head. This construction allows the house to be built contiguous to the trees, and contributes to render the chimney a peculiar feature in the Italian landscape.



PLANS & ELEVATIONS OF CHIMNIES.

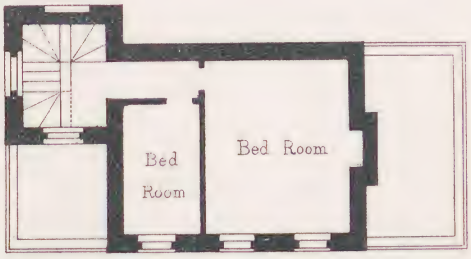
C. Parker Archt. F. Bedford lith.

London. Published by John Weale 59 High Holborn 1848.

PLATES IX. X. AND XI.

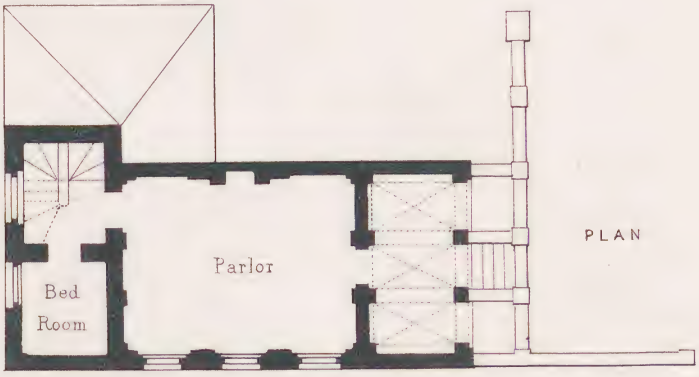
VILLA, originally denoted a farm-house, and its appurtenances, or the accommodations necessary for husbandmen. Pliny mentions that in every Villa there was formerly a tower, in the upper part of which was a supping-room, where the guests, while reclining at table, might enjoy at the same time a pleasant prospect. The modern Campanile is still often resorted to for the same purposes, and its peculiar form is so identified with Italian scenery, that without it we scarcely recognize the landscape as complete. As it can be raised on any rectangular figure, and formed in any part of the building, it may be applied without much difficulty in most compositions. In the present design, found on the road from Florence to Prato, and arranged for a gardener's dwelling, it is placed on the side near the entrance, which is by a porch on the ground floor, and communicates with the kitchen, scullery, milk-house, and cellar; a flight of steps leads to the parlour on the first story, and to the chambers above. The Italians possess a greater variety of materials for building purposes than are found in this country; and although in the northern parts brickwork is of frequent occurrence, the cottages are usually erected with rough stone, laid in random courses corresponding with rubble-work. The decorations are sometimes formed of dressed stone, otherwise the entire superficies is covered with an excellent cement, to which time gives a very pleasing tint. To erect the design shown in the Plates, either in brickwork or rough stone, the cost will be about £450.

CHAMBER



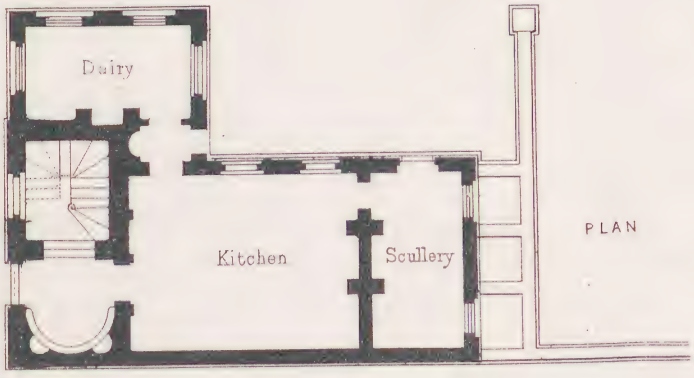
PLAN

UPPER



PLAN

GROUND



PLAN

Scale of 10 5 0 10 20 30 Feet

C. Parker, Arch.t F. Bedford, lith.

Day & Son, Lith.rs to the Queen.

London, Published by John Weale, 59 High Holborn, 1848.

FRONT ELEVATION

SIDE ELEVATION

Scale of 10 5 0 10 20 30 Feet.

C. Parker del. et lith. — F. Dodd sc. et lith.

Day & Son Lith.rs to the Queen

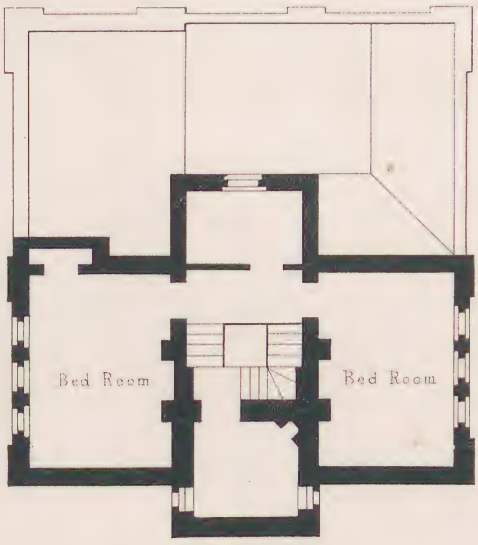
London. Published by John Weale, 59 High Holborn. 1848.

PLATE XII.

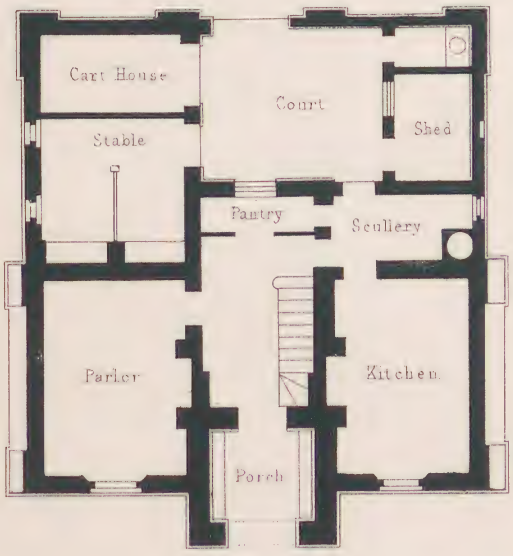
The city of Florence is seated in a vale, intersected by the Arno, and bordered by mountains of various heights rising gradually towards the Appennines. The country is very fertile, and well cultivated: neat clean-looking cottages, rising without number in the fields, oftentimes surrounded by gardens, considerably enliven the scenery. The ground in the immediate vicinity of the dwelling is frequently enclosed, and protected by a high wall, the outlet from which is by a gateway, as represented in the Plate. Little use is made of the enclosure for the cultivation of fruit-trees, as the peach and vine, supported on the maize, grow in the open fields.

PLATES XIII. XIV. AND XV.

THERE is very little information extant, that can be relied on, which will enable us to obtain an exact idea of the form, either of the inside or outside, of early Roman habitations. The small houses dug out of the ruins of Pompeii bear little or no resemblance to the dwellings of opulent Roman citizens, as described by Vitruvius. We learn, however, that the entrance to the more humble of the ancient, as the modern, was sometimes by a vaulted porch, of which the accompanying view may convey some idea. This exterior was suggested by a Peasant's Cottage, situated by the side of the public road in the Vale of the Arno. The stone seat in the inside of the original building, and the painting in fresco decorating the wall, indicate it to be a place of resort, where the villagers, sheltered from the sun and rain, love to look at people passing by, and hear and retail the news of the day. Further on the ground story there were found a parlour, kitchen, scullery, and other conveniences, to which a small stable and cart-shed are added; whilst on the upper story there were four bed-rooms and a chamber in the tower. The structure was built of rough stone, covered with cement; and if a similar building, of the dimensions shown on the plan, was erected in this country, the expense would not exceed £480.



CHAMBER PLAN



GROUND PLAN

Scale of 10 8 6 4 2 0 10 20 30 Feet

C. Parker, Archt. F. Bedford Lithr.

Day & Son, lith.rs to the Queen.

London. Published by John Weale, 59, High Holborn, 1848

SIDE ELEVATION

FRONT ELEVATION

Scale of 10 5 0 10 20 30 Feet

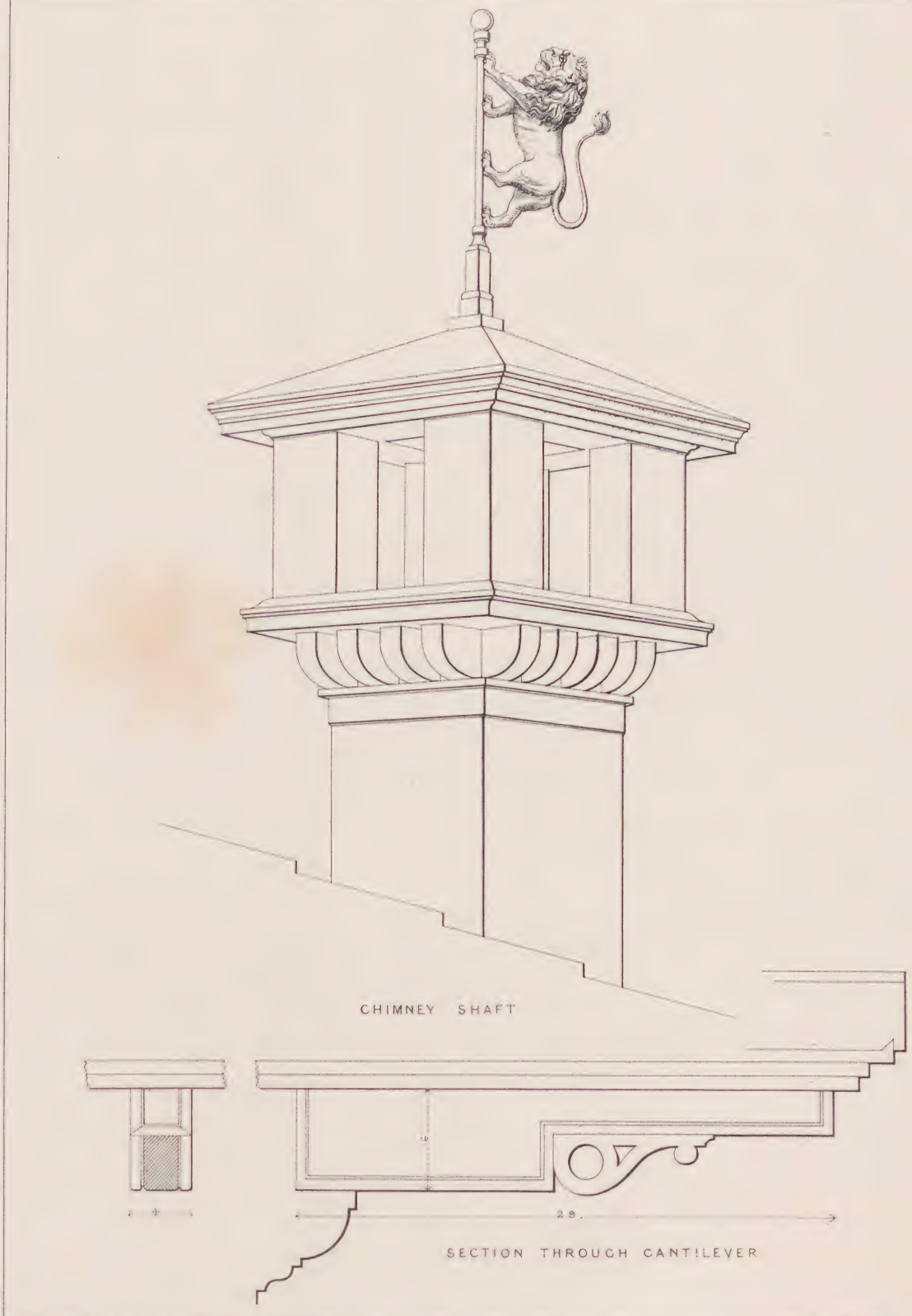
C. Parker Arch.t F. Bedford Lith.

Day & Son lith.rs to the Queen.

London, Published by John Weale, 59, High Holborn, 1848.

PLATE XVI.

The Ancients had not flues in their early structures for conveying the smoke through the walls, but in the hall there was a hearth, on which they burned wood, previously dried and anointed with the lees of oil. A method was afterwards contrived for conveying heat from a furnace below, by means of tubes or canals affixed to the walls, which warmed the rooms more equably. At what period the open chimney was first used is difficult to ascertain, but in few countries has its external appearance been more varied than in Italy. The form represented in this Plate, where four flues are combined in one shaft, occurs very frequently in Tuscany; and the lion, the national emblem, that decorates the top, is as often used for a vane. Four openings are made on the sides of the head, which allow the smoke an escape from the prevailing wind. The Plate also contains a section through the wooden cantilever, which in the original building formed part of the roof of the centre tower.



C. Parker, Arch.t. F. Bedford Lithe.

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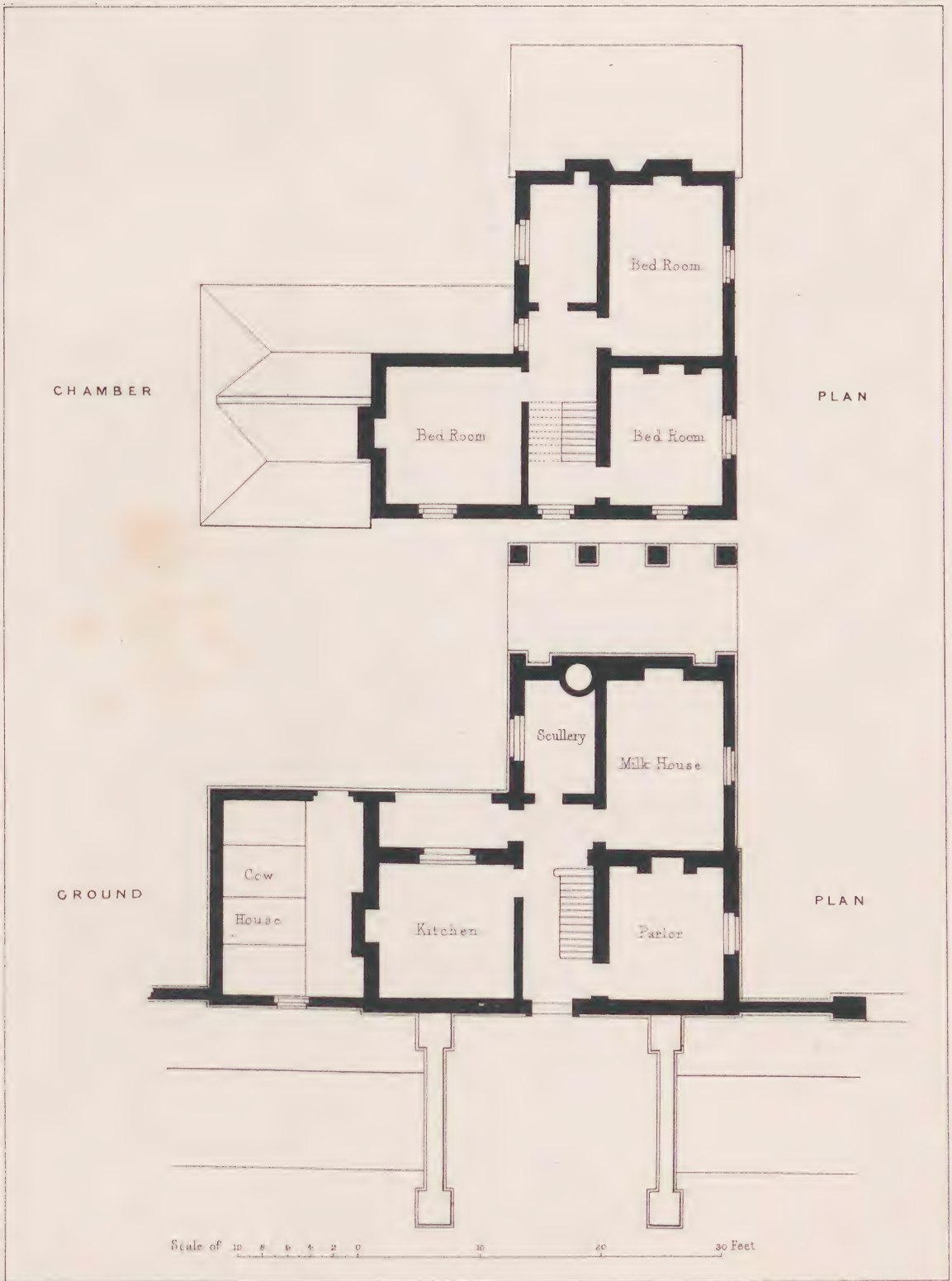
PLATES XVII. XVIII. AND XIX.

On passing through the Porta S. Paola in Rome, you enter the Via Ostiense, in which the Basilica of St. Paul is situated. The houses on either side have generally few windows on the ground story: these are frequently small, and well protected by iron bars. The centre of the road in some places is not paved, but flagged, being often composed of blocks fitted together in their original rude shape, without any cement between the joints of the stones. The sides are rarely preserved by hedges, but by high walls, covered with tiles, and plastered on the face. In these are often placed fragments of ancient statues, or ornaments; sometimes the gloom is relieved by an inscription, and sometimes by a fountain, the water that overflows from which, escaping along the sides of the road, soon becomes a running stream, and refreshes the traveller from the dust which is constantly rising in dense clouds. The current is clear, consequently inoffensive; and a small bridge over it communicates with the houses. These are generally detached, and most frequently inhabited by husbandmen, who obtain their livelihood by attending to the cattle fed on the adjacent meadow lands. As the animals produce excellent butter and cheese, a considerable part of the ground story is appropriated to these articles: thus this plan consists of a parlour, kitchen, dairy, scullery, cheese-room, cow-house, and cattle-shed: there are four sleeping-rooms on the upper plan, and a chamber in the tower. To erect a corresponding building in rough stone, according to the dimensions on the plans, an outlay of £520 would be necessary.



C. Parker, Arch.t F. Bedford Litho

Day & Son lith.rs to the Queen.

London, Published by John Weale, 59, High Holborn, 1848.

FRONT ELEVATION

SIDE ELEVATION

Scale of 10 Feet

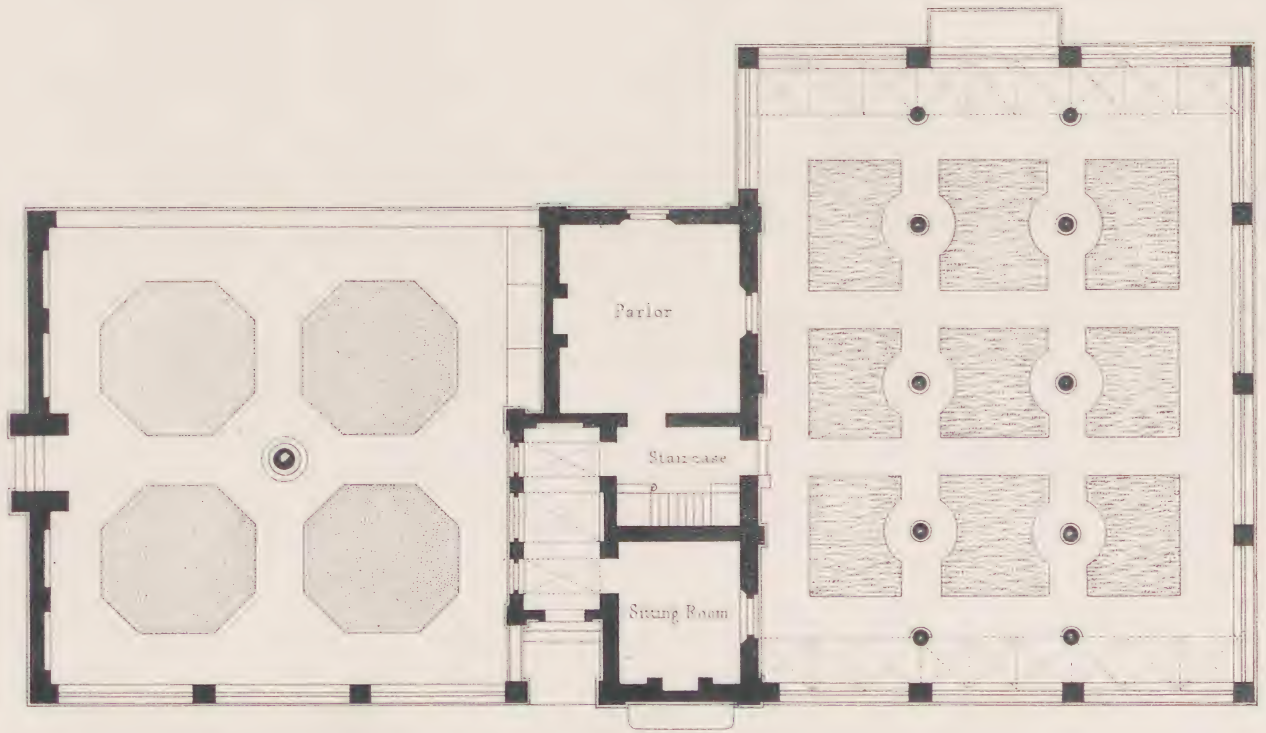
C. Parker, Arch.t. F. Bedford Litho.

To the Right Hon.ble the Queen.

London Published by John Weale, 59, High Holborn, 1848.

PLATES XX. XXI. AND XXII.

Upon a continuation of the Pincian Hill, and about half a mile from the Porta del Popolo, the Villa Borghese is situated. The gardens combine with much effect the old and new system; long alleys appear intersecting each other, adorned with a variety of vases, busts, and statues, yet often a by-path leads to clusters of trees growing in their native wildness, and overhanging the walls with their luxuriant branches. To refresh the scenery, the gardens are well supplied with water, and where not naturally found in the grounds, it is conveyed in pipes, forming artificial cascades and fountains. The subject of the Plates was attached to the above-mentioned Villa, and is arranged for a Shooting-Box; and if erected, the size given on the drawings, of the materials before described, would cost £550. The offices, not shown in the plan, consist of a kitchen, scullery, pantry, milk-house, and cellar, in the basement, two chambers in the upper plan, and two bed-rooms in the tower. On the drawing, the outline of the garden is indicated; it may be termed architectural, but this mode of cultivation is confined to the immediate vicinity of the house, as the distant scene assumes that artificial rudeness which is the characteristic feature of what is generally termed the English style. Of this the Ancients appear to have had little conception, if Pliny's description of the garden round his own villa may be considered as a model.



GROUND PLAN

Scale of 10 8 6 4 2 0 20 30 40 Feet

C. Parker Arch.t F. Bedford lith.

Day & Son lith.rs to the Queen

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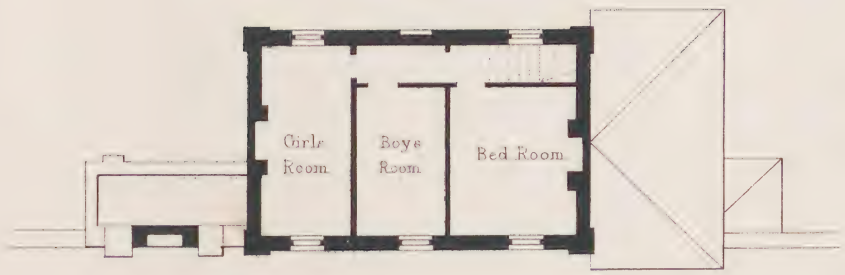
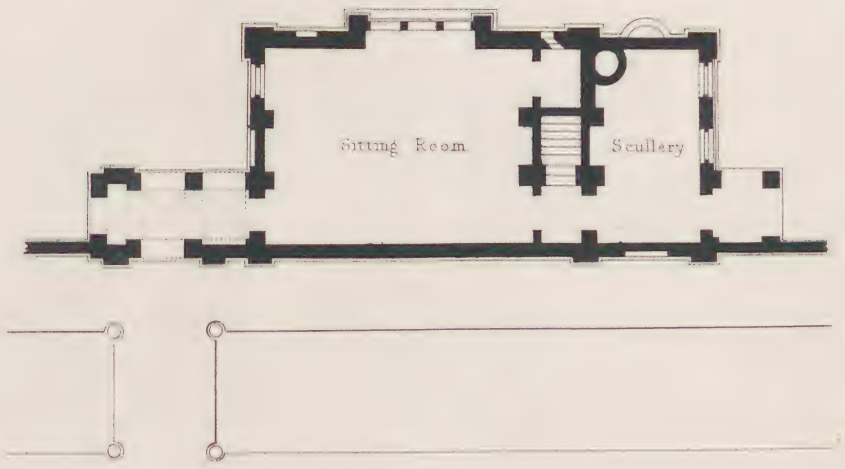
PLATES XXIII. AND XXIV.

ROME presents a constant succession of architectural scenery, and exhibits in every view groups and lines of edifices, which, when taken separately, possess peculiar interest. It encloses within its walls several hills, and affords a great variety of views extending to the distant mountains. To enjoy these scenes, the ancient Romans erected towers on their houses, forming a marked character in their architecture; thus commanding a wider range of the surrounding country than the upper apartments afforded. They frequently reared trees with great care, and took much delight in forming gardens round their villas. This attachment might arise from the senators commonly residing in the country and cultivating their own lands, for to be a good husbandman was esteemed a great commendation. The modern gardens are now surrounded by high walls, frequently much decorated; a Lodge, and foot entrance to which, are represented in the Plate. The original building is situated in the Via Ostiense, near Rome, and is conveniently arranged for the purpose just mentioned. The chimneys are features of considerable interest in Italian architecture, and in this drawing a pleasing variation from the preceding designs is exhibited in the outline, but the same principle is retained in the construction. To erect a corresponding structure an outlay of £380 will be required.



CHAMBER PLAN



GROUND PLAN.

Scale of 10 8 6 4 2 0 10 20 30 Feet

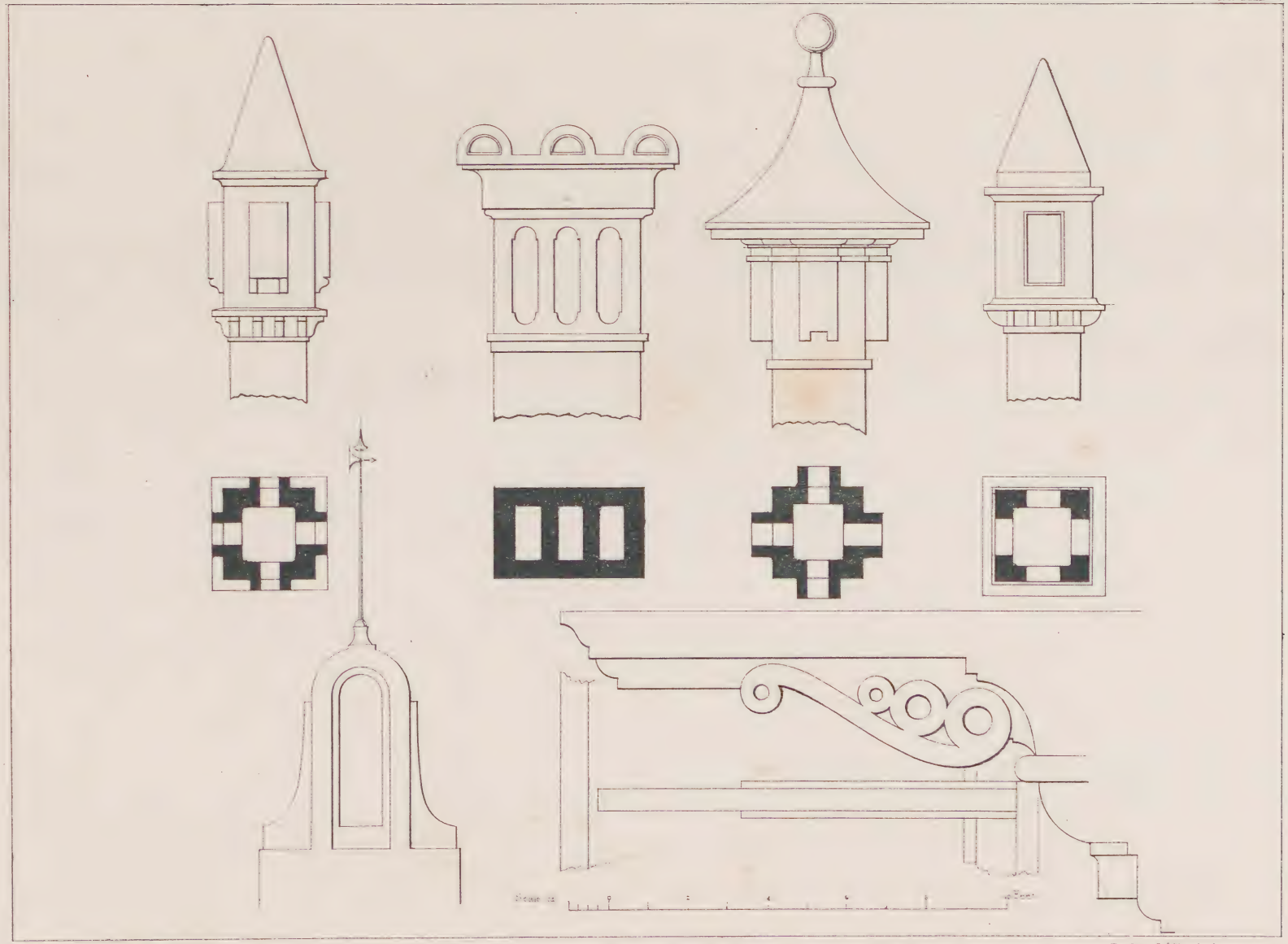
C. Parker, Archt. F. Bedford, Litho.

Day & Son, lith. to the Queen.

London. Published by John Weale, 59, High Holborn, 1848.

PLATE XXV.

The profile of the chimneys and several other parts of the buildings represented in the previous Plates, are in this drawn on a larger scale. The smoke from wood easily finds a vent through the ornamental openings in the head of the shaft; but as that arising from coal may partially discolour the projecting mouldings, it will be desirable to leave openings in the upper part of the head when this fuel is burnt. The chimney shaft is a conspicuous feature in an Italian villa, also a most essential part of an English dwelling, and, if we except the rural buildings of this country, is seldom made to assume in any other style an architectural character.



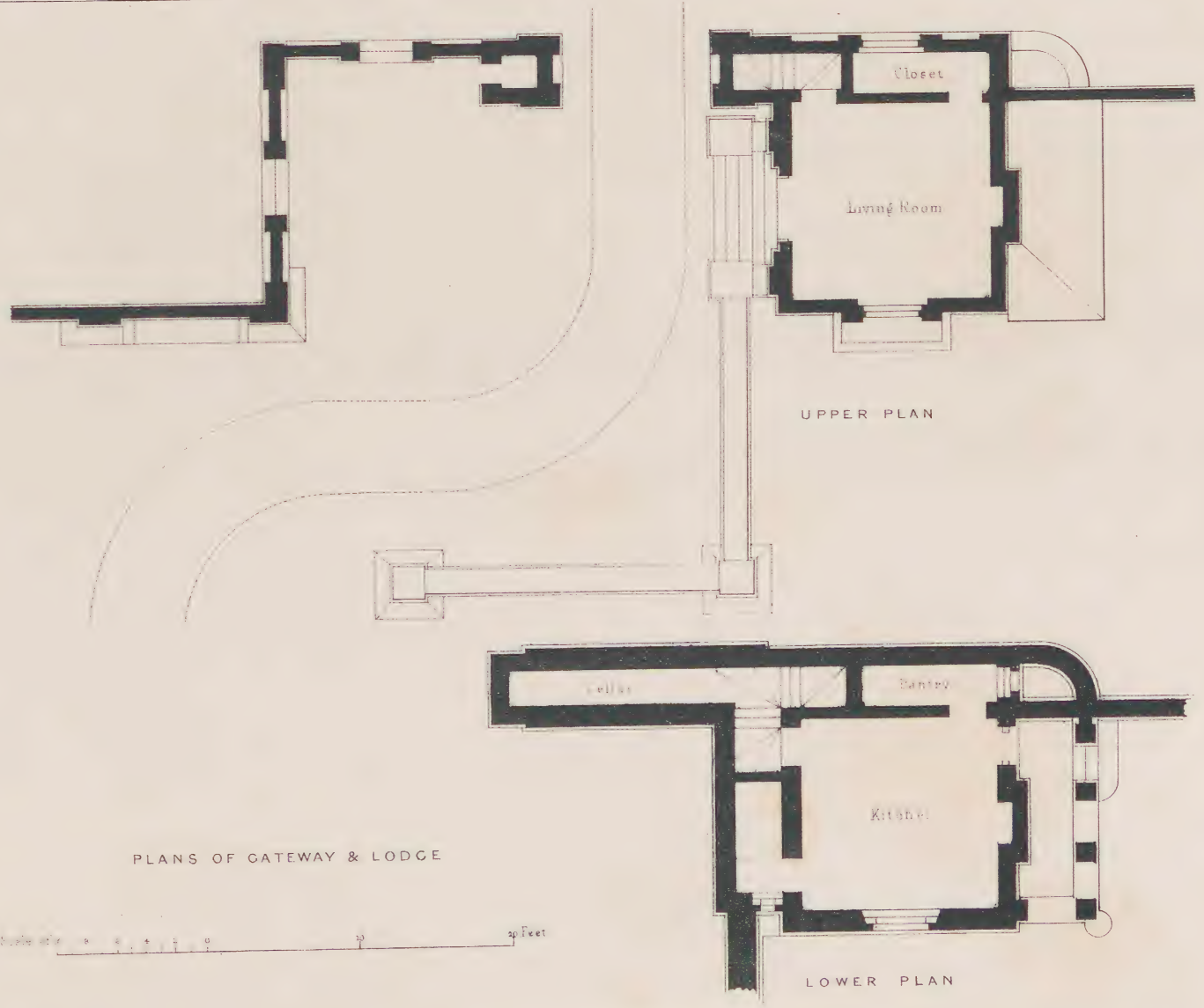
C. Parker Archt. F Bedford. lith.

Day & Son Lith.rs to the Queen

London, Published by John Weale, 59, High Holborn, 1848

PLATES XXVI. AND XXVII.

The subject represented in these Plates was composed from the gateway and lodge to a private dwelling situated in the environs of Rome. The conveniences it contains are shown on the plan, and the outlay required to reconstruct it would not exceed £350. The masonry of which it is built is of dressed stone, and the fence walls, strengthened at intervals with piers, are of rubble-work. Near the entrance there are apertures in these walls, corresponding with the windows, through which the approach of the carriages and visitors is easily perceived. Apertures of this kind are very frequently made in the boundary walls of the domestic buildings attached to the villas that adorn Rome and its neighbourhood. From those structures a few examples will be selected, to convey some idea of the out-buildings found near these celebrated retirements, which form one of the characteristic beauties of, as well as one of the principal features of resemblance between, the modern and ancient city. These villas were all once cultivated with great care, and adorned with vases, busts, and statues: they often retain the same name, occupy the same ground, and enjoy all their former picturesque advantages; but the deserted and melancholy aspect of many is now more striking and affecting than the appearance of the ancient remains. Though forsaken and neglected, the present state of the ruins are very instructive to the architectural student, and very interesting to the general traveller, from the beautiful prospects that may be seen from the adjoining gardens, which, often combining the modern ruin with the noblest relics of Roman magnificence, extend over the surrounding country to the distant mountains.



C Barker Arch^t. F Bedford lith

Day & Son lith^rs to the Queen

London. Published by John Weale, 59 High Holborn. 1848.

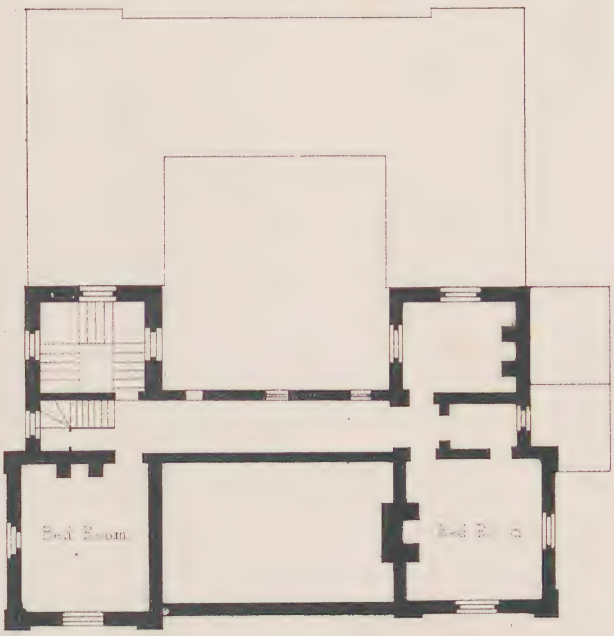
PLATES XXVIII. XXIX. AND XXX.

The original buildings from which this design is composed are selected from several examples found in the neighbourhood of Tivoli: most of these are villas, and so situated on the rising ground of the Apennines, that a fine view of the Campagna, and Rome, rising on the borders of the horizon, is obtained from the principal apartments. In the scenery of many parts of England and Scotland, situations possessing equal advantages are very frequently found; and should the structure erected in such positions be built with a richly coloured stone, instead of the materials so frequently employed to represent Italian architecture, much of the pleasure arising from the recollection of, and many of the beauties found in, the original buildings, will be vividly recalled.

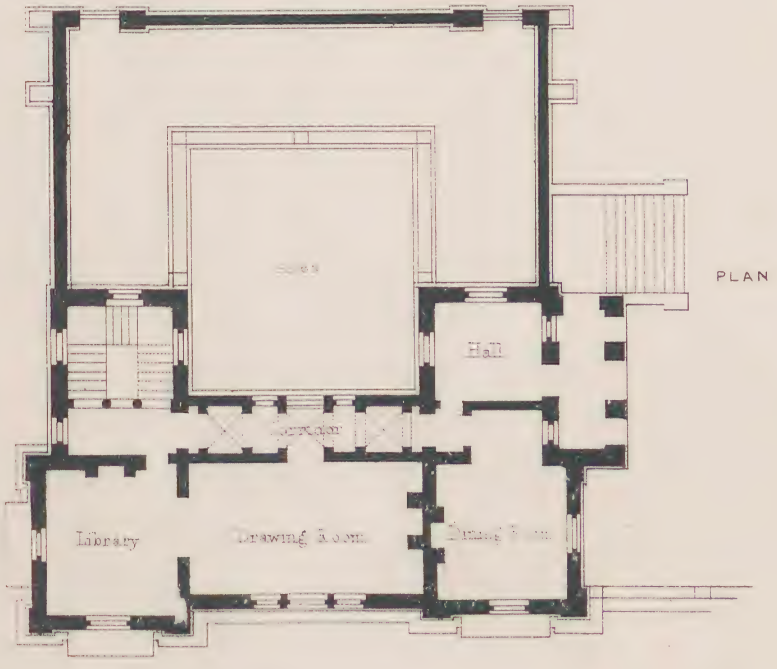
In the plan, the arrangements are supposed to be suitable for a Fishing or Hunting villa. The conveniences provided, consist, on the ground story, of a dining and drawing-room, and a small library. In the upper story and tower, there are six good-sized chambers, and in the basement, ample room for the usual range of offices.

The sum required for the erection of this building is £1800, and this estimate supposes the stone to be obtained from the quarries, and the timber from the woods, in the immediate neighbourhood, and the finishings of the interior to be of a very simple design.

CHAMBER PLAN



GROUND PLAN



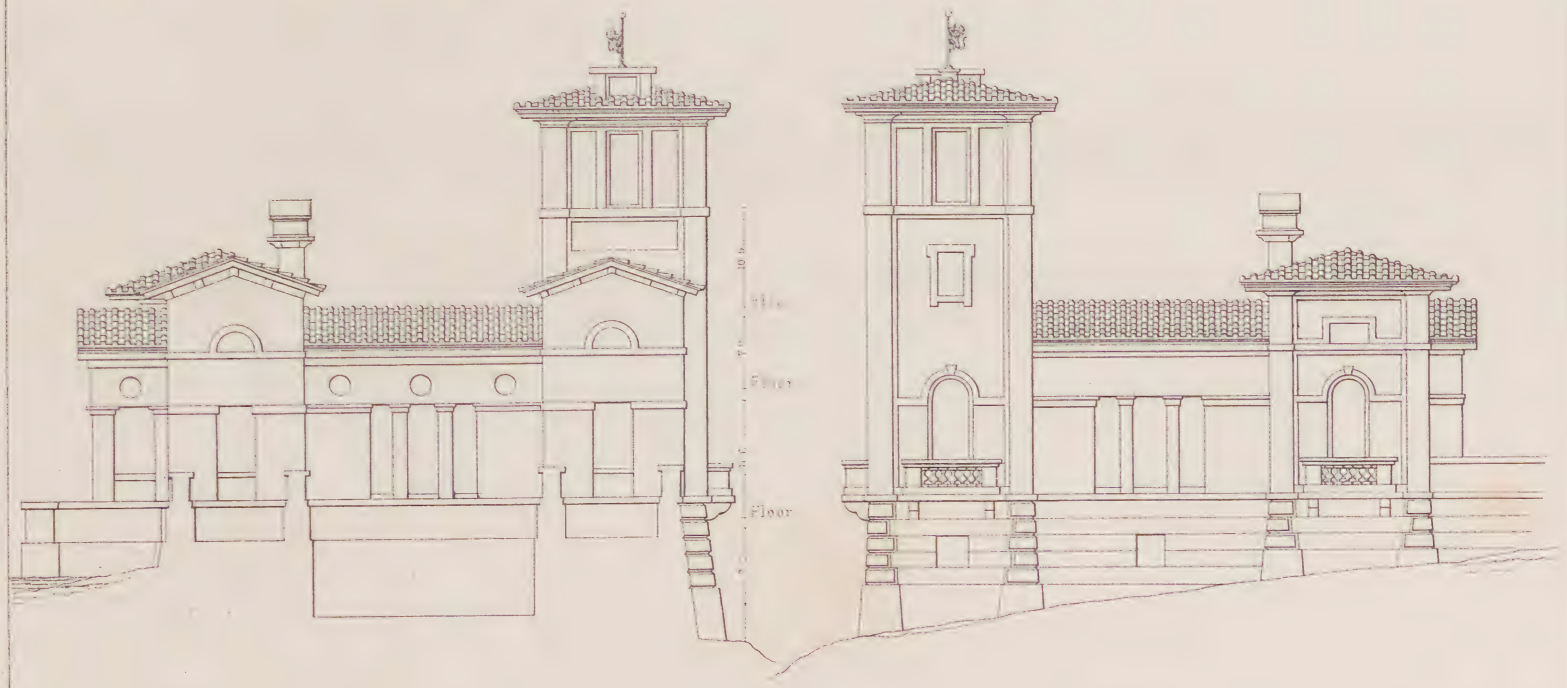
GROUND AND CHAMBER PLANS, OF VILLA

Scale of

C. Parker, Archt. F. Bedford, lith

Day & Son, lith.rs to the Queen

London, Published by John Weale, 59, High Holborn, 1848



PRINCIPAL AND REAR ELEVATIONS OF VILLA

Scale of 0 5 10 20 30 Feet

C. Parker, Archt., 1, Bedford Pl. W.C.

Day & Son, lith.rs to the Queen.

London Published by John Weale 59 High Holborn, 1848

London Published by John Black 30 Fleet Street 1819

PLATE XXXI.

The Gateway which forms part of the previous design is very usual in an Italian garden, and makes a convenient appendage to a dwelling, as the projecting roof affords the entrance protection from the rain and sun. The under-side is open, and shows the carved ends of the timbers that form its construction. The top is covered with tiles, oftentimes terminating at the angles with ornaments cut out of copper or zinc. The piers are built in dressed stone; the gate and moulded bars are formed of oak. The general effect of this object is very pleasing, and in this country structures for a similar purpose are of frequent occurrence.

C. Parker Arch.t. F. Bedford Lith.

Day & Son, Lith.rs to the Queen.

London, Published by John Weale 59 High Holborn. 1845.

PLATES XXXII. XXXIII. XXXIV. XXXV. AND XXXVI.

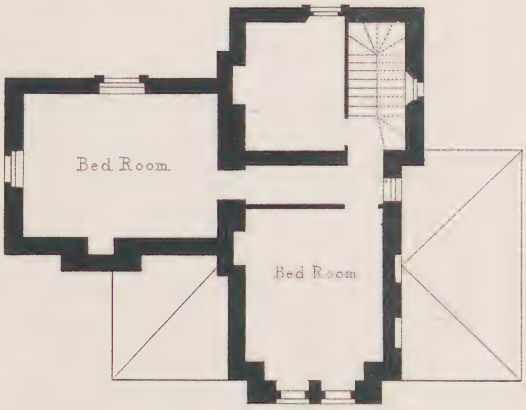
The outlines preserved in these plans and elevations, so often found amongst the cottages that rise on the sides of the Apennines, are arranged for a Gate Lodge, and consist of an entrance porch, sitting-room, kitchen, and scullery on the ground floor, with four bed-rooms on the upper story. The large projecting roofs, characteristic of the Italian style of building, are generally made of oak, covered with earthenware tiles; the gables are finished with plain mouldings, and the ends of the plates, rafters, and purlins are projected from the walls and ornamented with a simple profile. These enrichments give this part of the structure a very finished appearance, and are obtained at a very trifling expense. The chimney also is made a feature of considerable importance; and judging from the variety of forms that are to be seen in all parts of Italy, great attention and care is taken in its design.

The stone-work round the opening of the well, and the timbers that form the projecting covering, are drawn in Plate XXXV. upon a larger scale, in order to render the construction more intelligible, and show the taste in which it is executed.

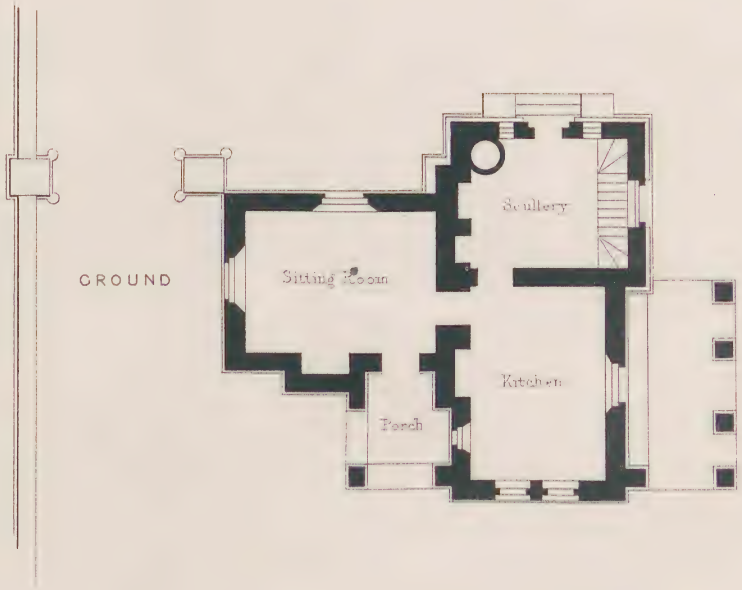
An outline of the entrance porch, copied from a farm-house in the vicinity of Florence, is shown in Plate XXXVI.

The lodge is formed of the materials before described, and to erect a corresponding building, of the dimensions shown on the plan, will require an outlay of £450.

CHAMBER



PLAN



GROUND

PLAN

GROUND AND CHAMBER PLANS OF LODGE.

Scale of 0 5 10 20 Feet

FRONT, REAR AND SIDE ELEVATIONS OF LODGE.

C. Parker, Arch.t F. Bedford, lith. Day & Son, lith.rs to the Queen

London, Pub.d by John Weale, 59. High Holborn, 1848.

London Pu[illegible] 51 Oxford Holborn, 184[illegible]

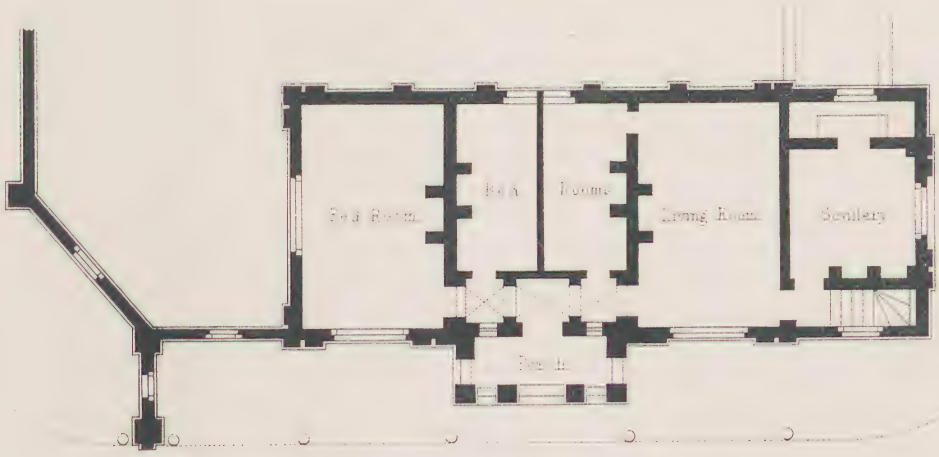
SKETCH OF ENTRANCE PORCH.

PLATES XXXVII. XXXVIII. XXXIX. AND XL.

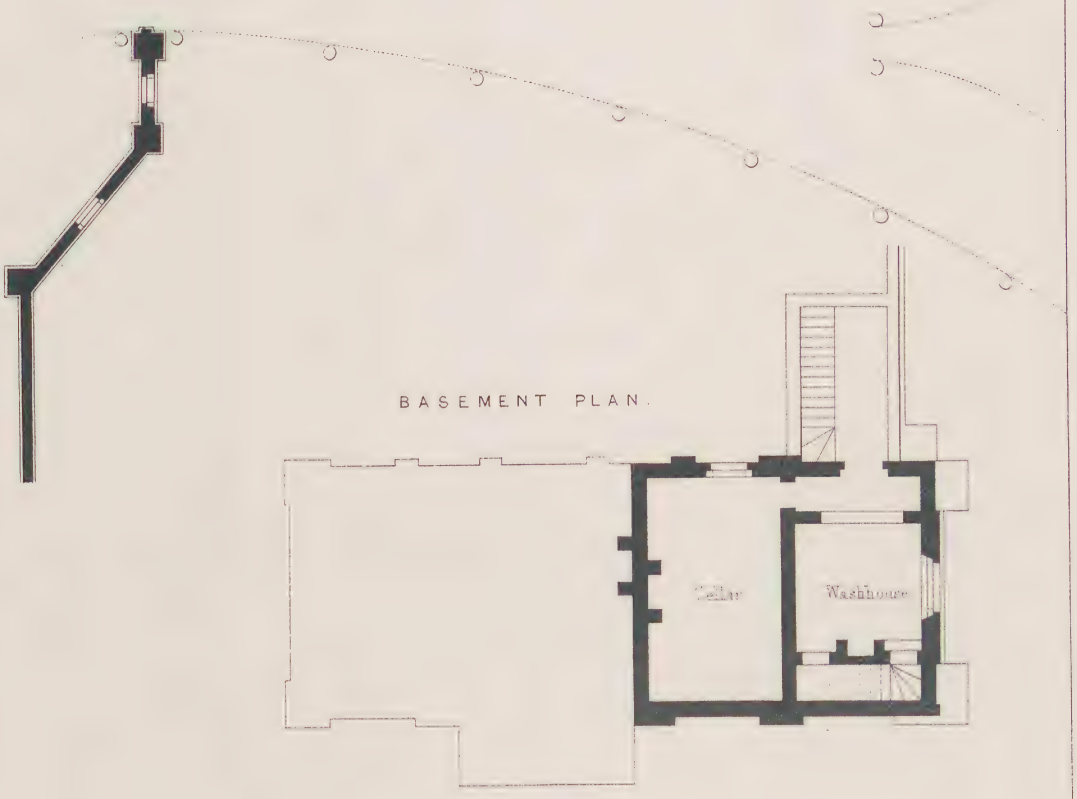
THE subject of these Plates is arranged for an Entrance Lodge to a Park, and the exterior is selected from buildings situated in the vicinity of Vicenza. On the principal floor there is ample room for a kitchen, scullery, and three bed-rooms. The elevation does not rise above the ground story; but by the irregularity of the ground, cellars have been formed in the basement, and sufficient height obtained at the side to give the partial effect of a tower, which is a marked feature in an Italian structure. The Roman villas had very extensive lands attached to them, laid out chiefly as pleasure-grounds, with regular walks and plantations: it is therefore supposed that the original idea for modern park scenery is not derived from any ancient practice, but was suggested by the wilds that are situated in so many parts of Italy, in which the Romans preferred diverting themselves with the chase to hunting in any artificial enclosure.

The outline of the side and rear elevations is drawn in Plate XL. on a larger scale, to show with greater accuracy and distinctness the manner and taste in which the details are executed.

The original structures were built of stone obtained from quarries near the place in which they were erected; and if the Lodge, as now arranged, was formed in this country of similar materials, the expense would not exceed £ 320.



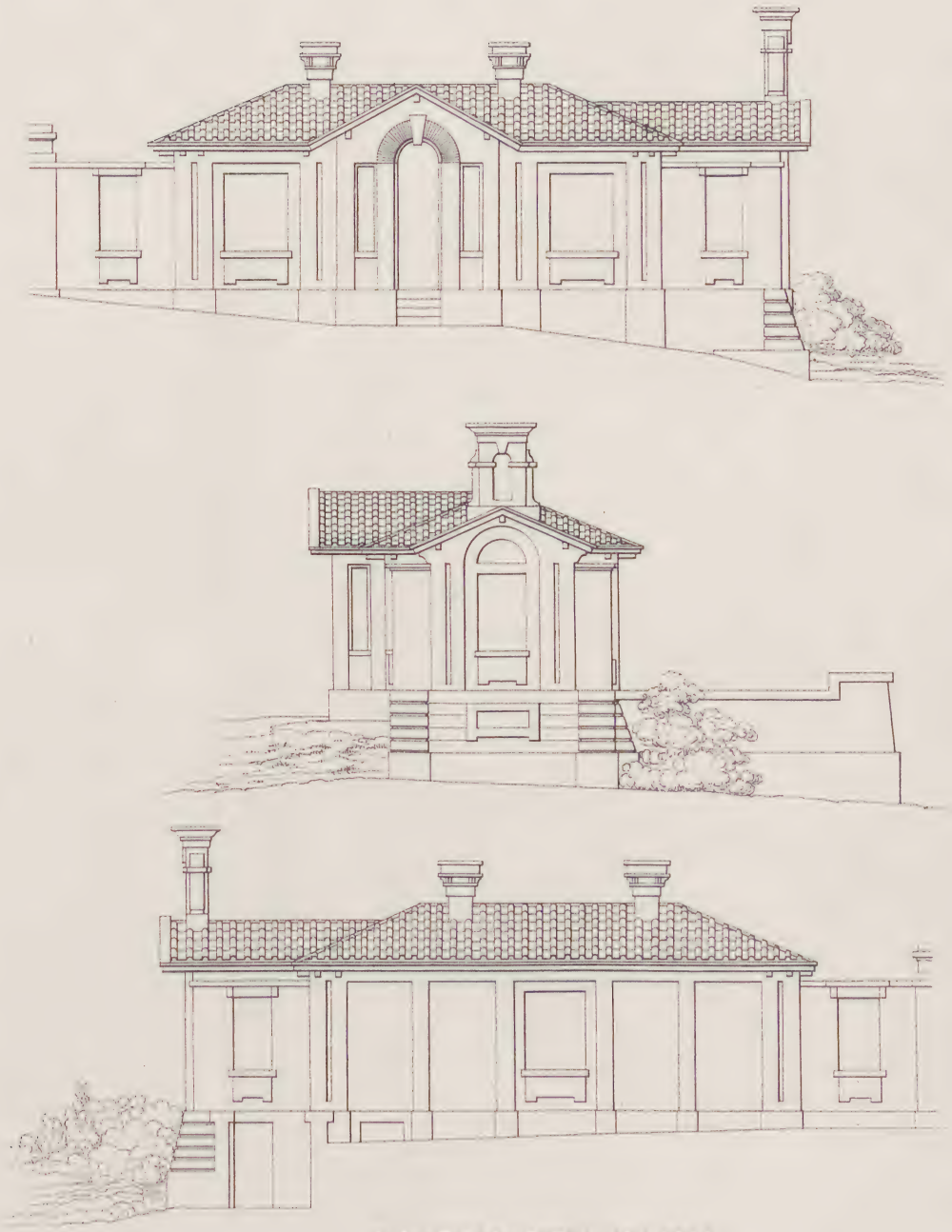
GROUND PLAN.



BASEMENT PLAN.

BASEMENT AND GROUND PLANS OF ENTRANCE LODGE

Day & Son, lith. to the Queen



ELEVATIONS of ENTRANCE LODGE

Scale of 8 4 2

London Pub.d by John Weale 59 High Holborn 1841

C. Pugin Archt. P. Roffe & Lith.

Day & Son, Lith.rs to the Queen.

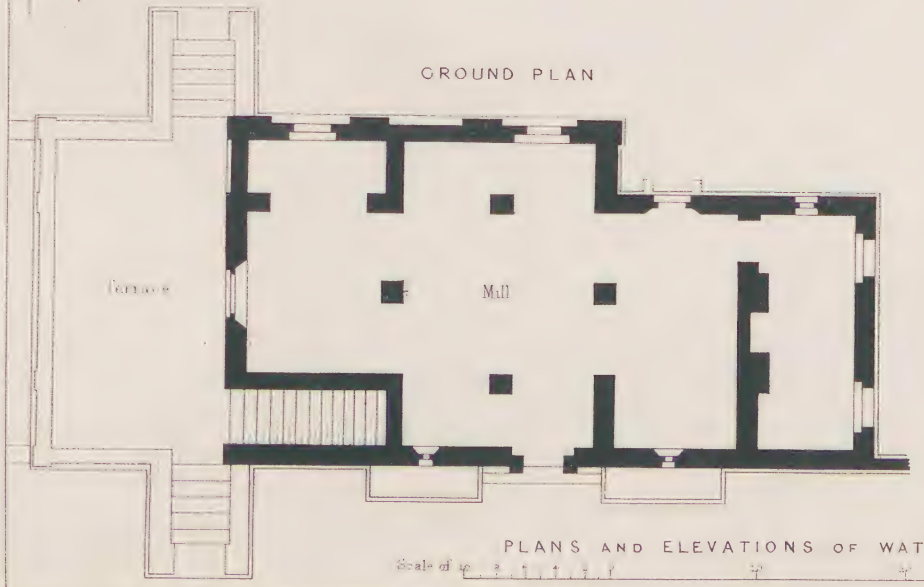
London Published by John Weale, 59 High Holborn, 1845

PLATES XLI. AND XLII.

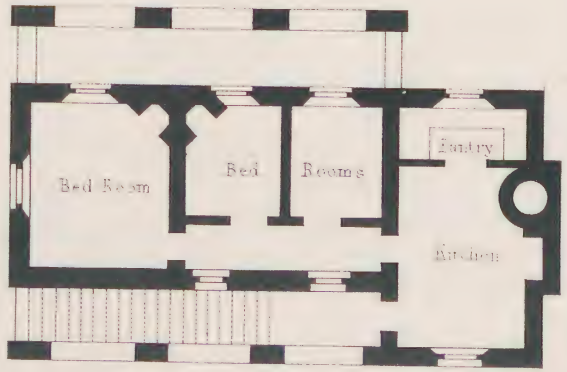
The form of the structure here exhibited is very frequently to be found in the vicinity of the Apennines, as well as throughout the whole of the northern parts of Italy. It often contains buildings of different descriptions under the same projecting roof. In the present design the lower part is applied to the purposes of a mill, and the upper story, entered by an external staircase, is used for the accommodation of a family. This example shows the effect a combination of the simplest forms may produce, where applied in erecting the humblest dwellings; and when the exterior is pleasing and the interior is made convenient, the occupier will most probably be stimulated to keep the habitation more clean and neat than when these circumstances are less studied.

The construction of a mill requires great care in the formation of the foundations, and more strength in the walls and timbers than is usually given to a dwelling-house; therefore the expense of erecting the present structure would be about £ 520.

GROUND PLAN



UPPER PLAN



PLANS AND ELEVATIONS OF WATER MILL

Scale of 10 0 1 2 3 4 5 10 20 30 40 Feet

T. Barker Archt. F. Bedford lith.

London Published by Weale, High Holborn, 1849.

PLATE XLIII.

A perspective outline of the door at the back of the Water Mill, exhibiting with greater clearness the construction of the timbers that form the head; they are made from oak, and covered with tiles similar to those used on the roof. The door is also of the same material, and fitted in with boards moulded on the edges. Generally, neither the ancient nor modern locks were fixed to the panels of the door with nails, but put on as padlocks when occasion required.

PLATES XLIV. XLV. XLVI. XLVII. AND XLVIII.

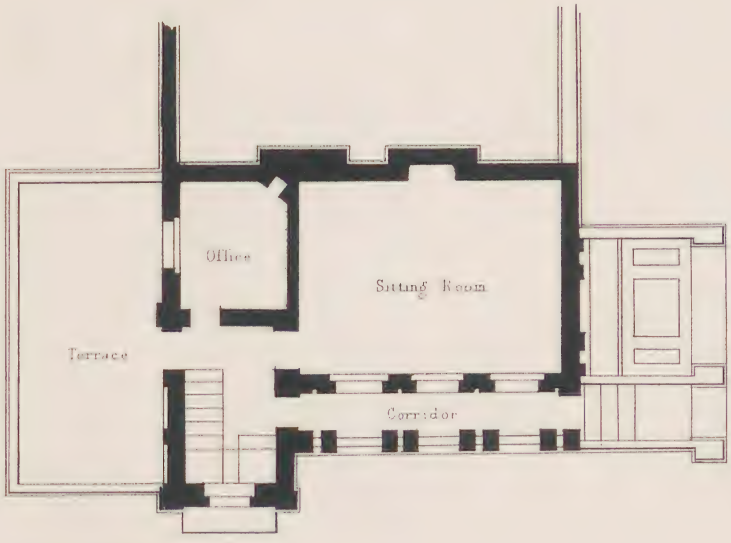
THE design explained in the first three Plates, and intended for the residence of a Bailiff or Steward, was taken from several buildings in the vicinity of Sienna. A sitting-room and office are placed on the ground floor; the kitchen, wash-house, and cellar in the basement; and four rooms in the chamber story and tower. The expense of erecting this dwelling as here arranged will be about £530. The appearance of the building is perhaps superior to its application, but it is intended as a picturesque feature in the general landscape round the mansion, where ornamental structures are always a pleasing addition to natural scenery, and possess an increased interest when their forms are associated with the climate of Italy.

Plate XLVII. is the outline view of the entrance elevation, taken in the centre of the building, and Plate XLVIII. shows the covered gateway to the enclosure round the house used for the common purposes of the farm.

CHAMBER

PLAN

GROUND



PLAN

GROUND & CHAMBER PLANS OF BAILIFF'S HOUSE.

C Parker, Archt. F Bedford, lith.

London, Published by John Weale, 59 High Holborn, 1848.

FRONT & SIDE ELEVATIONS OF BAILIFF'S HOUSE

Scale of 30 Feet.

London, Pub.d by John Weale, 59, High Holborn, 1849.

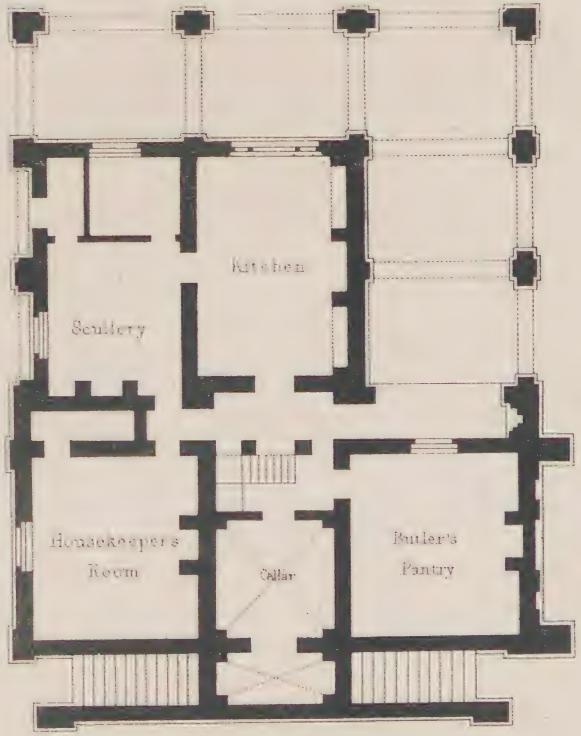
PLATES XLIX. L. LI. AND LII.

These Plates together display a little structure arranged as a Summer Residence for the convenience of Fishing: on the principal floor it contains an entrance porch and hall, leading through the staircase to the terrace and communicating with two parlours by folding doors. The offices are amply provided in the basement, and there are three rooms in the chamber story. The original building was situated on the banks of the Tiber, and, with the exception of the chimneys, affords an example of regularity of design in the style which is so often and so strongly advocated. Architecture purely Italian has yet scarcely been attempted in this country. As practised by the great masters, it is varied in its general outline and simple in its component details; and, by combining all the elegances and conveniences of modern life, it is rendered applicable to the habits of their own as well as this country. From the character of the several parts, all the ordinary comforts that form and are indispensable to a residence for the upper classes can be preserved, and at any time increased, without allowing any one portion of the building to assume too much importance, or lose the peculiar features of Rural Architecture.

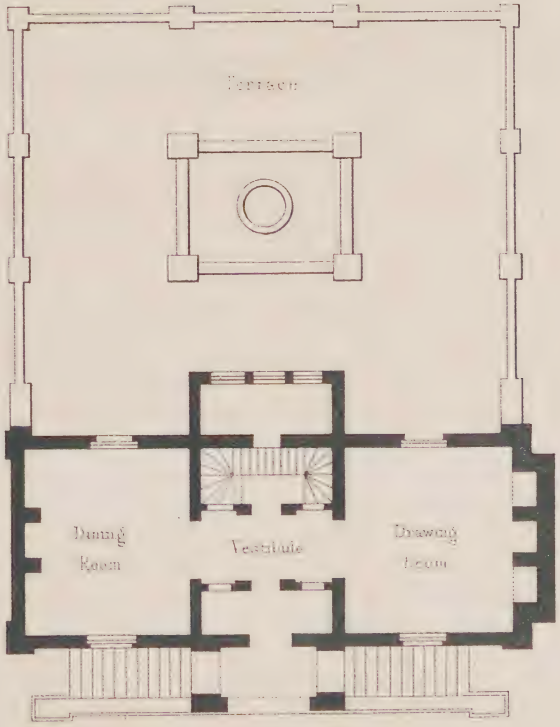
As the chimney is a feature of considerable importance in Italian architecture, an outline of the end, with part of the arcade leading to the water, is shown in Plate LI.

Plate LII. shows the internal view of the entrance hall, and the style in which the interior is finished.

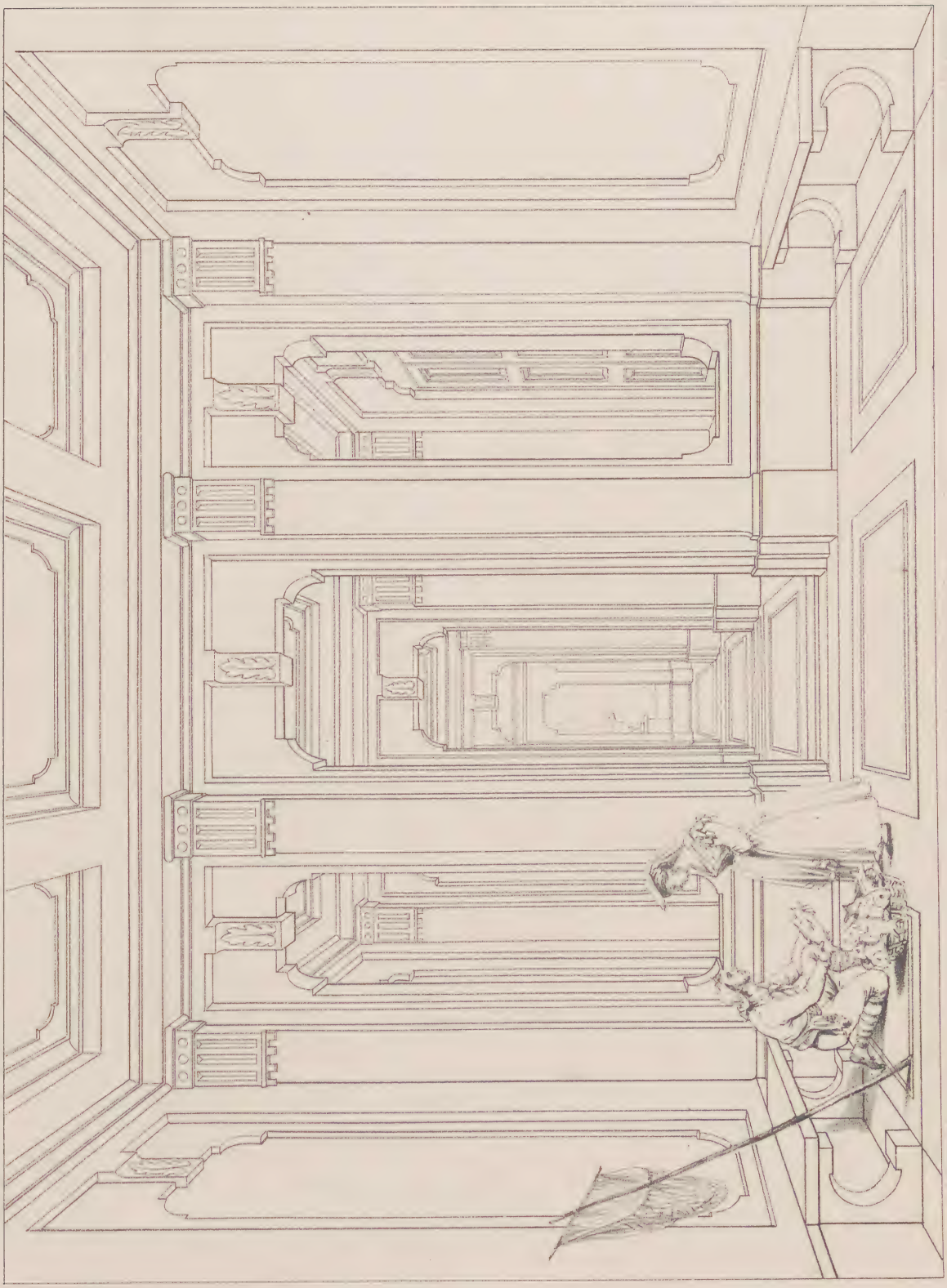
Should the design be executed with the materials before mentioned, the cost will be about the sum of £1250.



BASEMENT PLAN.



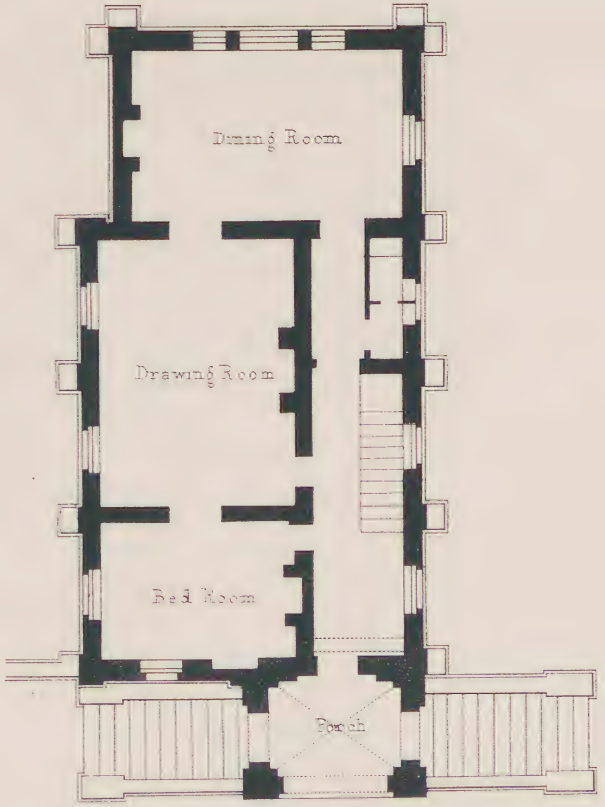
GROUND PLAN.

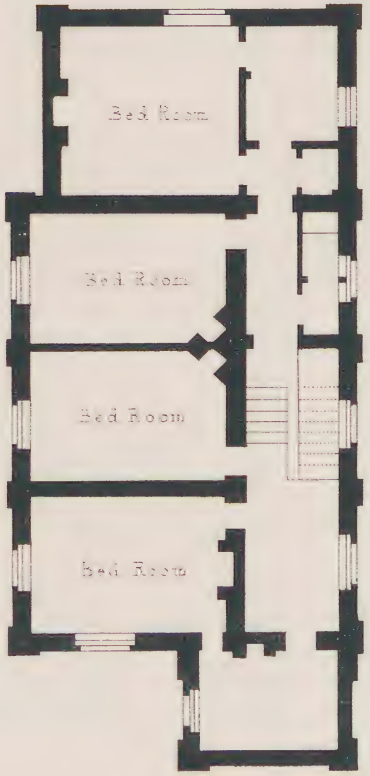


PLATES LIII. LIV. AND LV.

There are few of the cities in Italy that present in the environs more rural beauty than the country in the vicinity of Florence. The whole vale is highly cultivated, and the interest of the scenery is increased by the frequent appearance of cottages, partially concealed in vineyards or orchards, and situated on the banks of the Arno. As you ascend the Apennines, the mountains are sometimes dotted and sometimes covered with lofty forest trees. The annexed Plates present a residence thus situated, with the surface of the ground very varied; but terraces, artificially formed above each other, overcome the irregularities, and make a striking addition in the general appearance of the structure. The conveniences studied on the plans make them suitable for a Hunting or Shooting Box. The ground floor is entered through the porch into the hall; from this the principal apartments are approached by a corridor which leads to the staircase, and is terminated by a door opening into the dining-room. The chamber story comprehends four bed-rooms, a dressing-room, and a staircase leading to the servants' rooms in the attic.

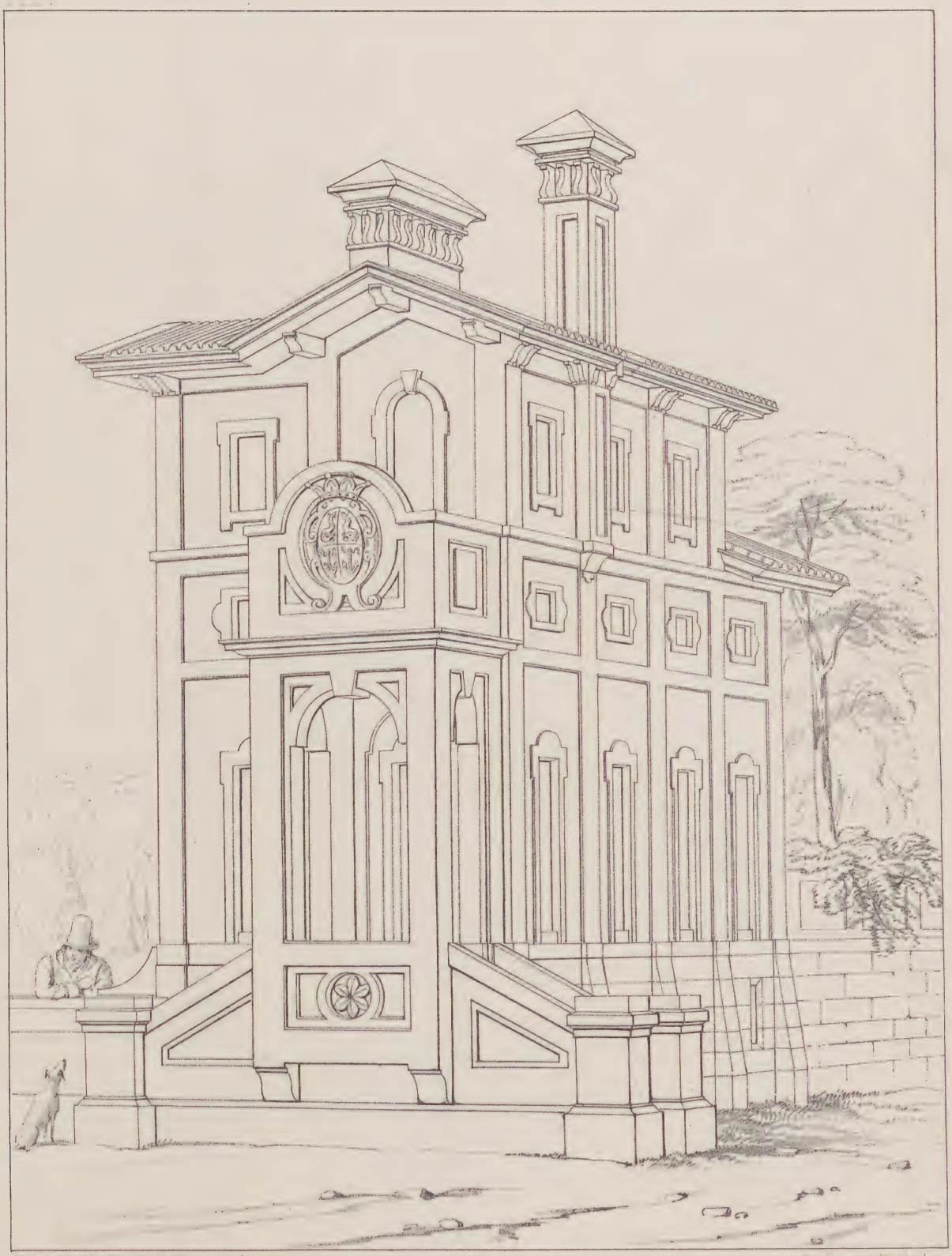
Supposing the materials to be procured in the immediate neighbourhood, the building could not be erected for less than £1200.





GROUND AND CHAMBER PLANS OF VILLA.

Scale of 10 5 0 5 10 20 30 40 Feet

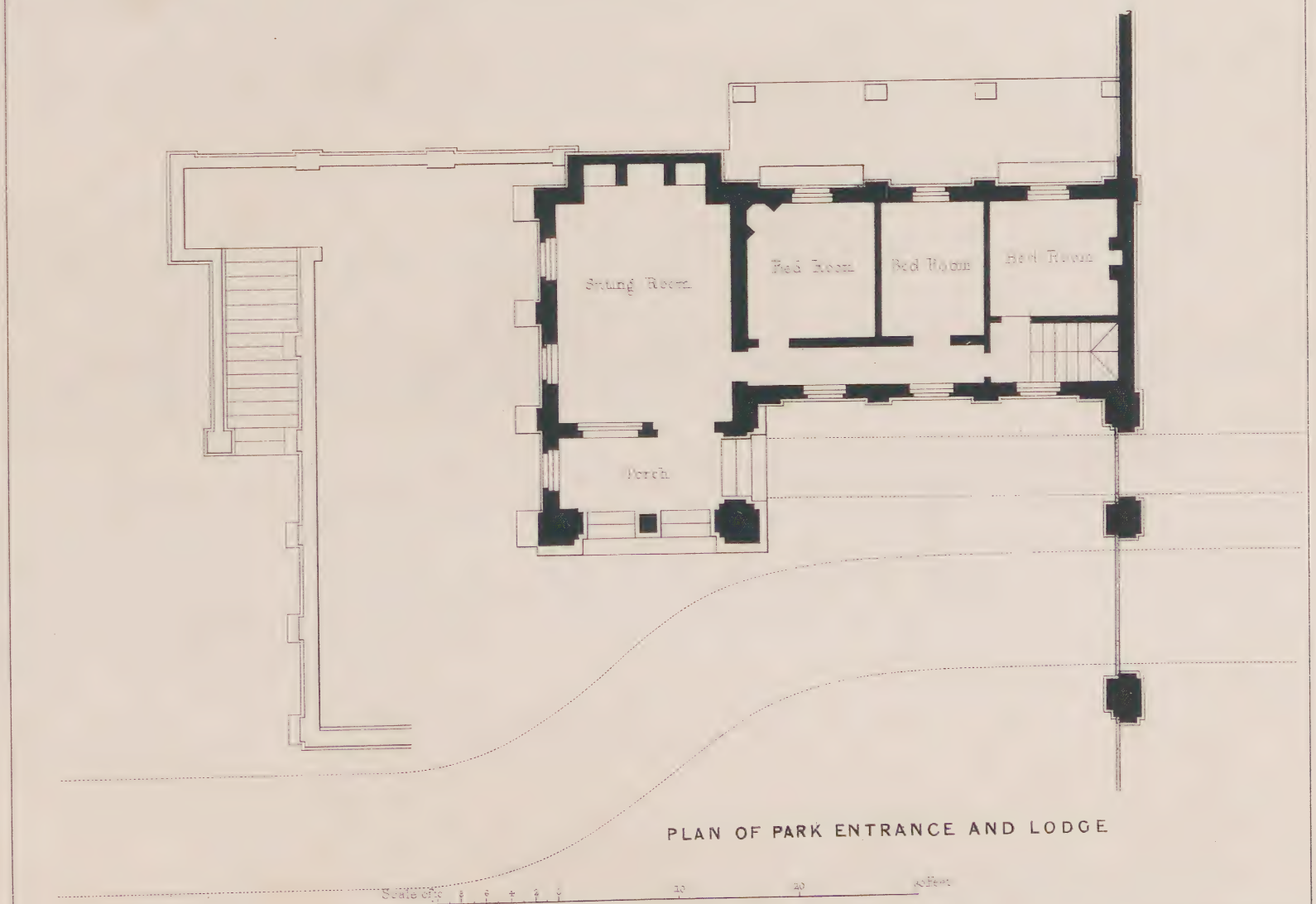


PLATES LVI. LVII. AND LVIII.

THERE are many erections near Rome and Naples which are built in the style of the Gate Lodge shown in these Plates. The accommodation of the plan consists of an entrance porch, sitting-room, and three bed-rooms on the ground story, with kitchen, scullery, pantry, and cellars in the story underneath. To remedy the inconvenience derived from the inequality of the ground, terraces have been constructed which materially increase the beauty of the building. The roof does not project from the walls, but is protected by a parapet divided into compartments, and enriched in the centre with the Roman eagle. The chimneys are combined in the form of a bell-turret, and thus admit of more picturesque effect in the elevation than two single shafts.

The perspective outline of the principal front is shown in Plate LVIII., and is an example of an Italian porch.

As the architectural forms shown in this building require the masonry to have a finished face, the expense is much increased, and cannot be estimated at less than £ 750.



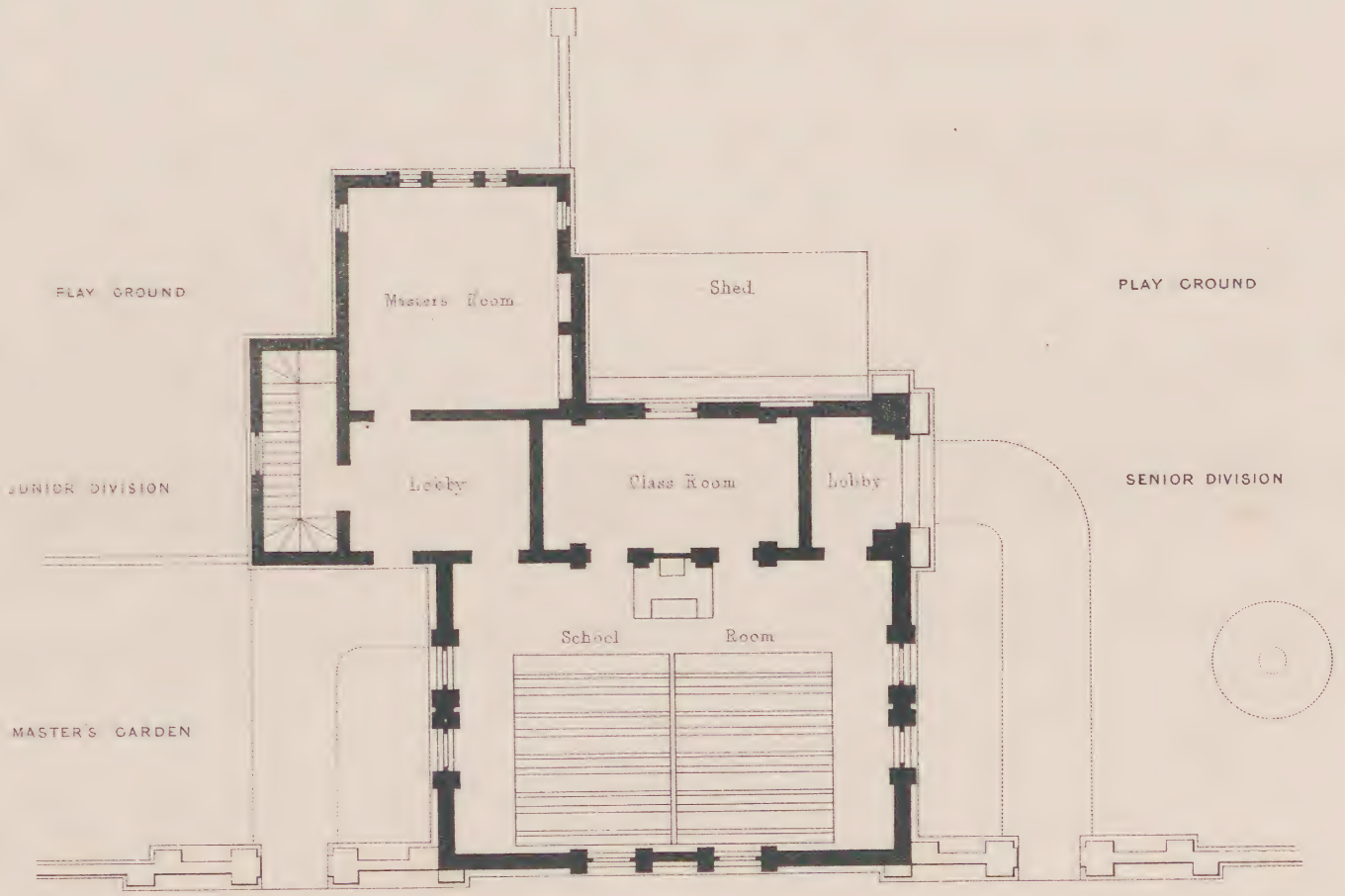
PLAN OF PARK ENTRANCE AND LODGE

PLATES LIX. LX. AND LXI.

These three Plates together illustrate the details of a School designed to contain one hundred children, and supposed to be situated near some well populated village. The building has two entrances, with lobbies for the children's hats, and a small class-room. It is intended for the instruction of the boys and girls together; but if this be found inconvenient, a moveable partition of wood affords the means of separating them. Communicating with the school-room is the residence of the master, containing a sitting-room, two chambers on the upper plan, with convenient offices in the basement. The play-grounds are divided into two compartments, one for the senior and the other for the junior scholars, and both are under the master's supervision. The cost of these structures will be about £750.

The sketch given in Plate LX. conveys the front view of the building. At each end there are separate external entrances for the boys and the girls. The light in the interior is obtained on three sides of the school-room, and the windows are raised sufficiently above the floor to allow all the operations of the master to be seen by the scholars without fatigue or distraction.

The door-way, bell-turret, and gable ends of the school and master's house, all severally features of Italian architecture, form portions of the view shown in Plate LXI. The principal window is composed of two circular-headed openings, making together a graceful combination, and differing from the apertures on the side of the building. The chimney-shaft of the master's house, perceptible in the distance, is decorated with an enriched shield, on which the arms of the patron are supposed to be carved; while the figures in the fore-ground are intended to represent the gardener and his assistant attending to the plants and flowers, in the cultivation of which it is thought very desirable to interest the children; and as it is not judicious to place a school in the immediate vicinity of a much frequented road, there are few localities in which this requisite is not attainable.


PLAY GROUND
Masters Room
Shed
PLAY GROUND
JUNIOR DIVISION
Lobby
Class Room
Lobby
SENIOR DIVISION
School Room
MASTER'S GARDEN

GROUND PLAN.

C.Parker Archt. F. Bedford. lith.

London. Published by John Weale 59 High Holborn. 1849.

C. Fowler Archt. F. Bedford, Delin.

Day & Son Lith. to the Queen.

London, Published by John Weale, 59 High Holborn, 1849.

PLATES LXII. LXIII. AND LXIV.

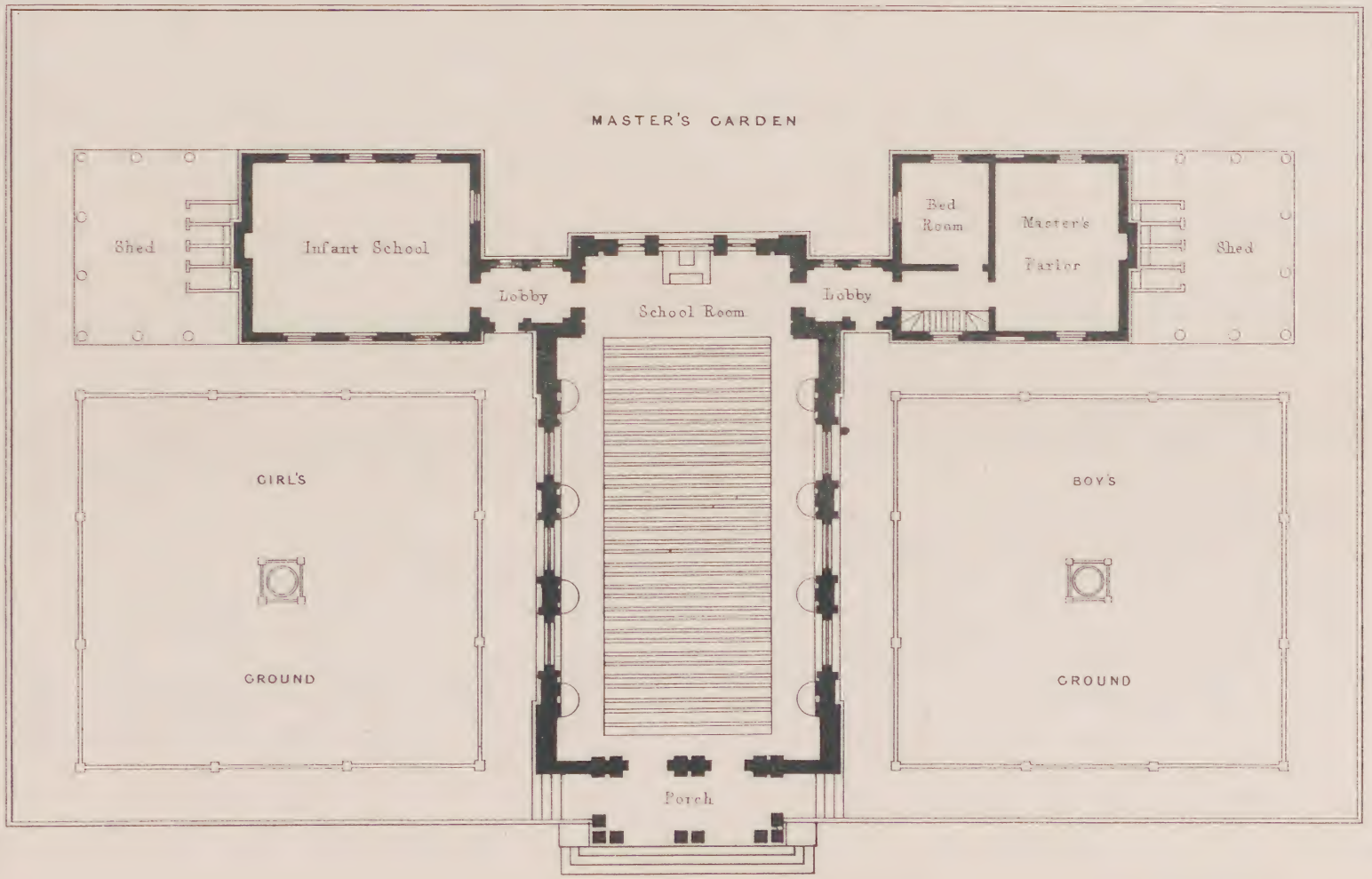
From the variety of architectural compositions so frequently met with in the vicinity of Rome, the outline of the School-Room represented in this series has been selected. The plan is arranged in accordance with the Lancasterian method of instruction. As the details of this system are already familiar to the public, it is unnecessary to mention the accommodation it requires. On the drawing will be found a school for infants, and a house for the master, wherein no room is provided which is not indispensable for his convenience. Separate sheds, retiring places, and play-grounds, are provided for the infant and more advanced children. With the exception of the gravelled walk, these may be covered with turf; and an appropriate object in the centre would be a statue of some person connected with the institution.

As the site of this building is supposed to be in the environs of a town, the grounds are enclosed with a wall, which conceals from the view all but the upper parts, and the chimneys of the wings: the structure is thus shown in Plate LXIII. Immediately over the arches of the external porch, a circular aperture is pierced, and in it the arms of the founder are placed; these again are surmounted by a bell-turret, on the summit of which is the statue of a boy.

The compartments into which the sides of the room are divided in Plate LXIV. are not altogether applicable either to the arrangements drawn on the plan, or to the straitened means of a parochial school; but being frequently found in the interior of Italian buildings, are here delineated to show the resources of the style, together with the simplicity and variety of the outlines which compose the details. In the glass of the large window, terminating the room, two

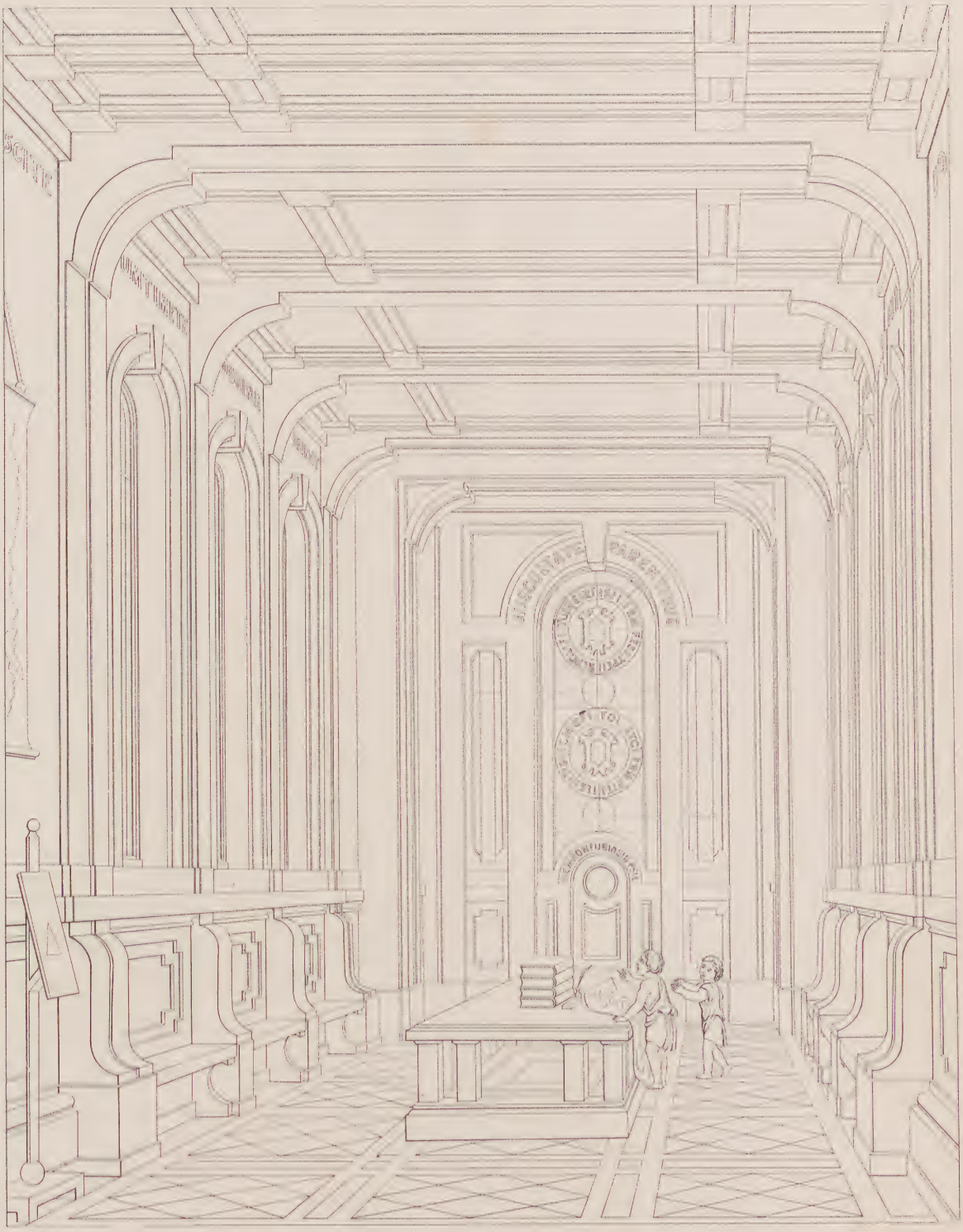
shields are painted: here heraldic emblems and devices may with propriety be emblazoned, without deviating from the symmetry required in a consistent work of art; for there is no style in which these enrichments are more frequently used than in the several æras of Italian architecture.

To erect the school-room and master's house, the sum of £900 will be required.


MASTER'S GARDEN
Shed
Infant School
Lobby
School Room
Lobby
Bed Room
Master's Parlor
Shed
GIRL'S
GROUND
BOY'S
GROUND
Porch

GROUND PLAN.

London, Published by John Weale 59 High Holborn. 1849



PLATES LXV. LXVI. LXVII. AND LXVIII.

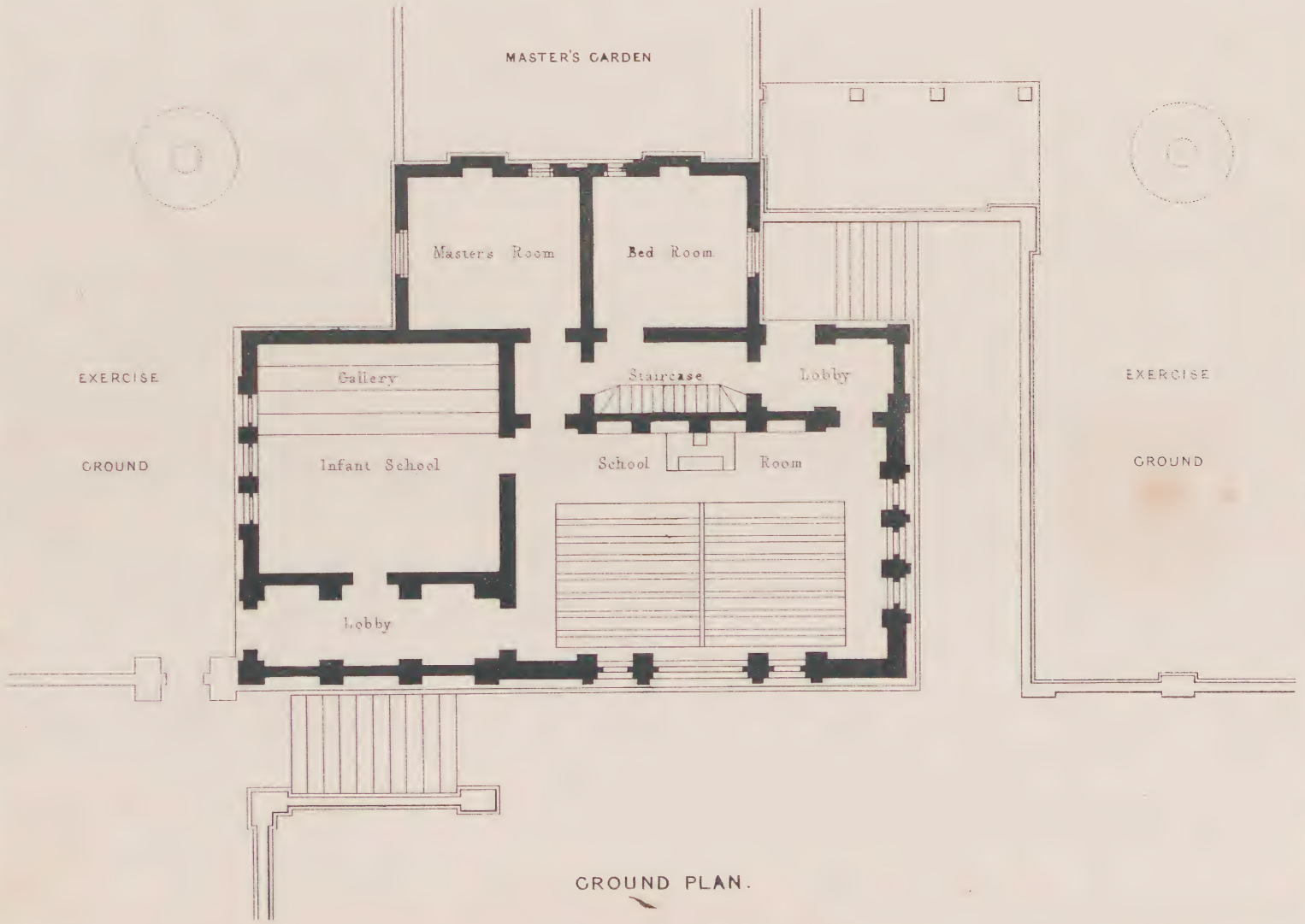
THERE are few cities in Italy which have been built on a level plain, and when passing through their environs, the natural inequalities of the ground contribute to give many picturesque effects to the structures that are presented to our observation. In the vicinity of Genoa, several buildings are met with which show how these irregularities have been successfully treated: from their example the present design has been composed. By the drawing it appears that in this plan one hundred boys and girls, and sixty infants, are to be instructed in separate classes; accommodation will also be found for the master, whose living and bed rooms overlook the play-grounds. At one extremity of the building there is a porch leading to the schools, whilst at the other an entrance is provided into the master's apartments. The expense of these buildings will not be less than £1150.

This private entrance to the master's house, and the gable end of the school, form the principal object of Plate LXVI. From the simplicity of the forms selected in the building, it may be erected with rough quarried stone, working those parts which constitute the prominent objects of the architecture. Where this material is employed, it is capable of conveying a more lively impression of the feelings excited by the original building, than when the same forms are erected with brick, and covered with stucco.

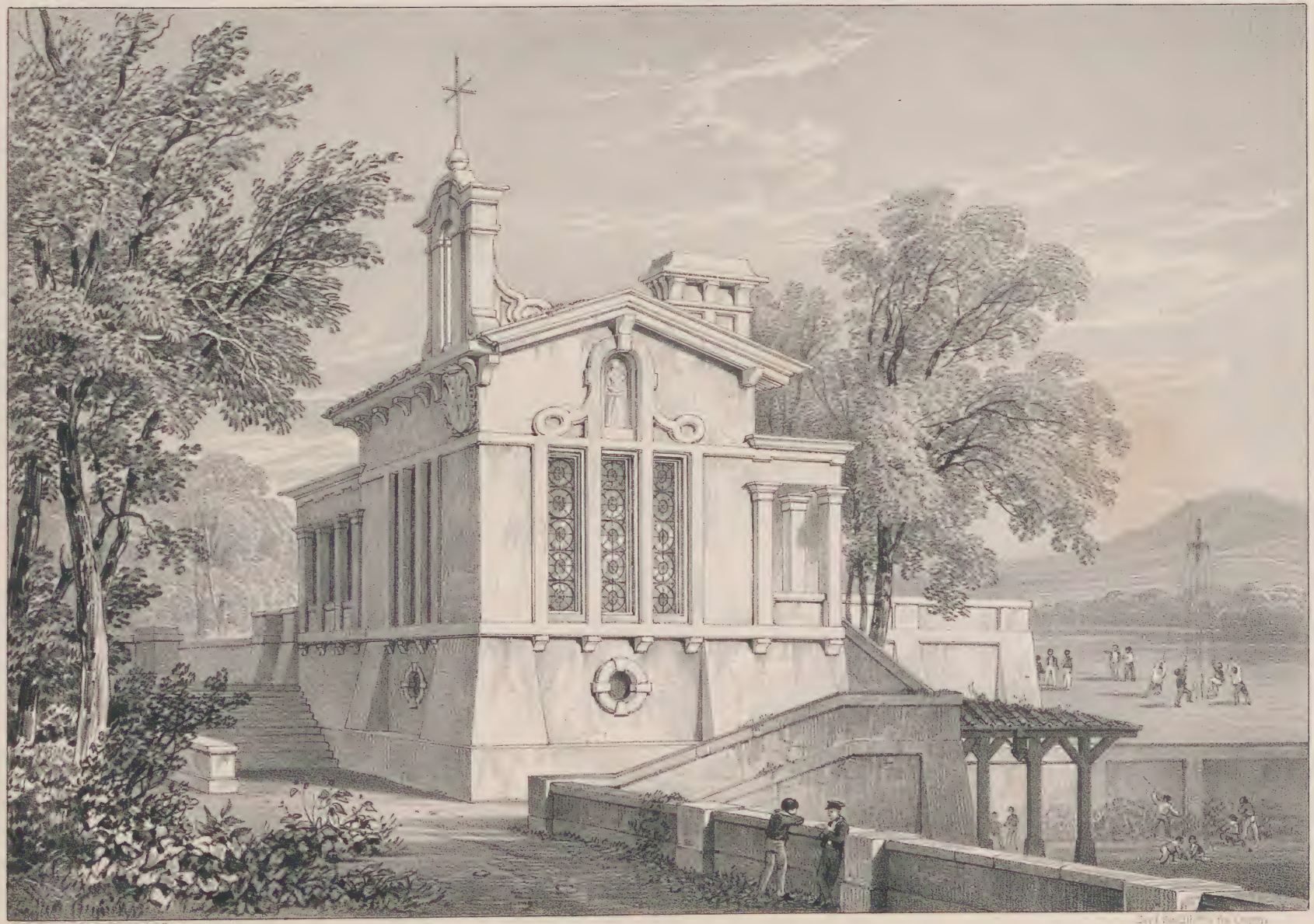
The interior view of the school-room, represented in Plate LXVII., shows parts of the framing of the roof, which, in this climate, is frequently perceptible in the churches and other public buildings. The timbers are supposed to be of oak, and, where exposed, are intended to be wrought. By this omission of the plastered ceiling a greater elevation is obtained in the interior, and with it better ventilation. Over the window at the end of the room, the clock is to be

seen; and on one side, the school and village library is arranged, lighted by a corresponding opening on the opposite side: this can nowhere be so usefully and conveniently kept as at the school-house, under the charge of the master. In this instance it is scarcely necessary to colour or paint the glass, as the light does not interfere with the clear perception of what is going on at the master's desk. As in a previous Plate, the forms do not correspond with the plans, but are omitted to give more details of the style.

The view in Plate LXVIII. is taken from the master's garden, and shows the chimney-shafts, entrance porch, and other characteristic portions of the architecture.


MASTER'S GARDEN
Master's Room
Bed Room
EXERCISE
GROUND
Gallery
Staircase
Lobby
Infant School
School
Room
Lobby
EXERCISE
GROUND

GROUND PLAN.



PLATES LXIX. LXX. AND LXXI.

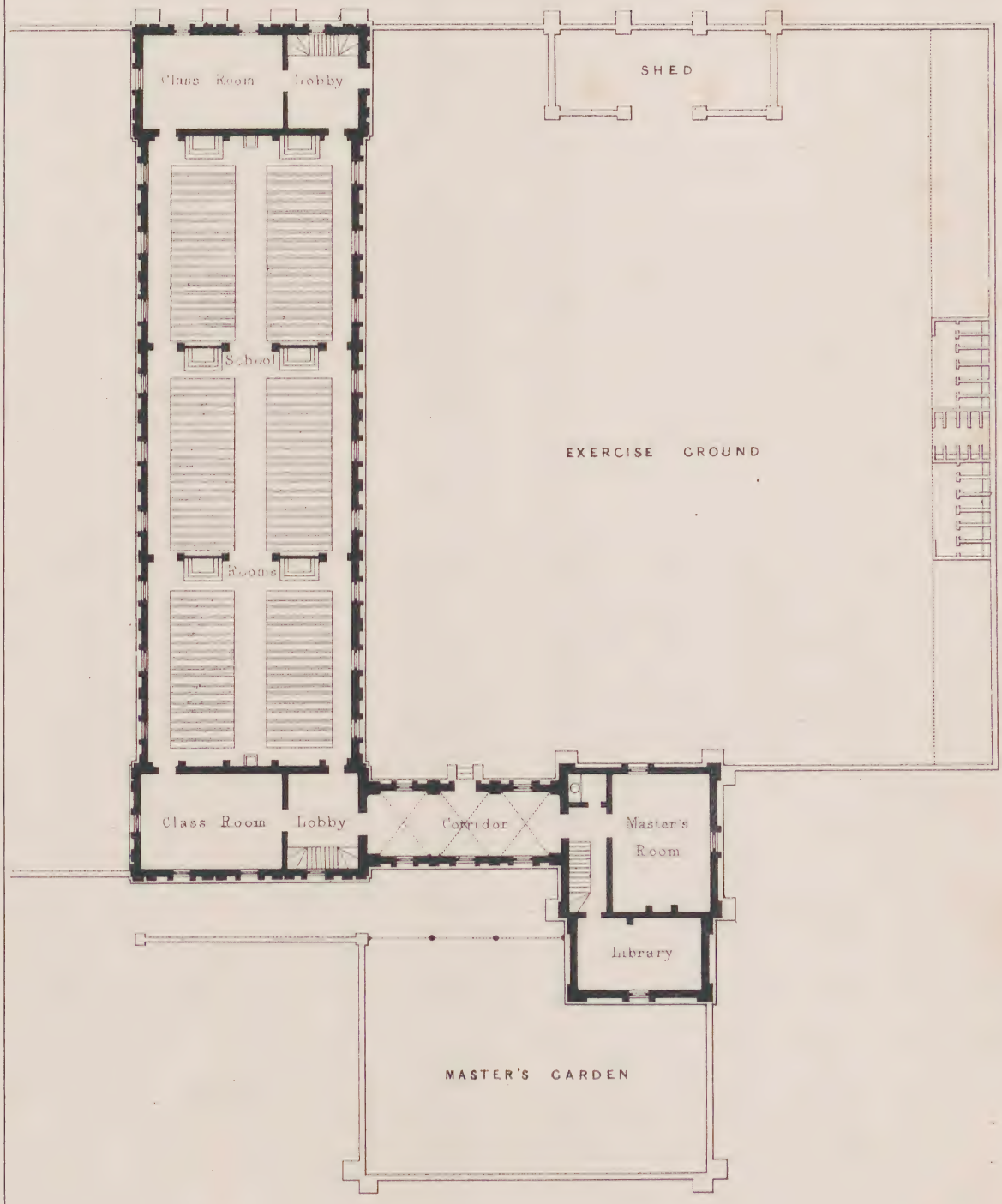
The plan of the new Poor School at Bruges is taken as the model of the present design. The building was adapted for the education of six hundred boys. It consisted of six classes, each composed of about one hundred children, varying from four to twelve years of age, and arranged according to their degree of information. The room where they assembled measured one hundred feet in length, and this was separated into three compartments by a wooden partition, making each portion an area or class-room of thirty-three square feet. These divisions prevent any interruption from the accumulated noise of the children receiving instruction, and enable the master either to bestow his undivided attention on one section, or to give a general instruction to the whole body. The schools have two class-rooms on the ground and two on the upper stories, with separate staircases and lobbies. There are also play-grounds for the senior and junior scholars. The retiring places face the windows of the school, and are so contrived that no boy could either approach to or remain in them without being visible the whole time. This was effected without being in any way contrary to that nice feeling of delicacy which amongst children it is so necessary to cultivate. To insure the superintendence of the teachers during the hours of relaxation, a small house with proper conveniences is added on one side of the building; the sleeping apartments are placed in the lower part of the tower, while the upper space, if not found otherwise serviceable, may be fitted up for an observatory.

The finished chalk drawing, Plate LXX., shows the general appearance of the several buildings. The forms of which they are composed are of frequent

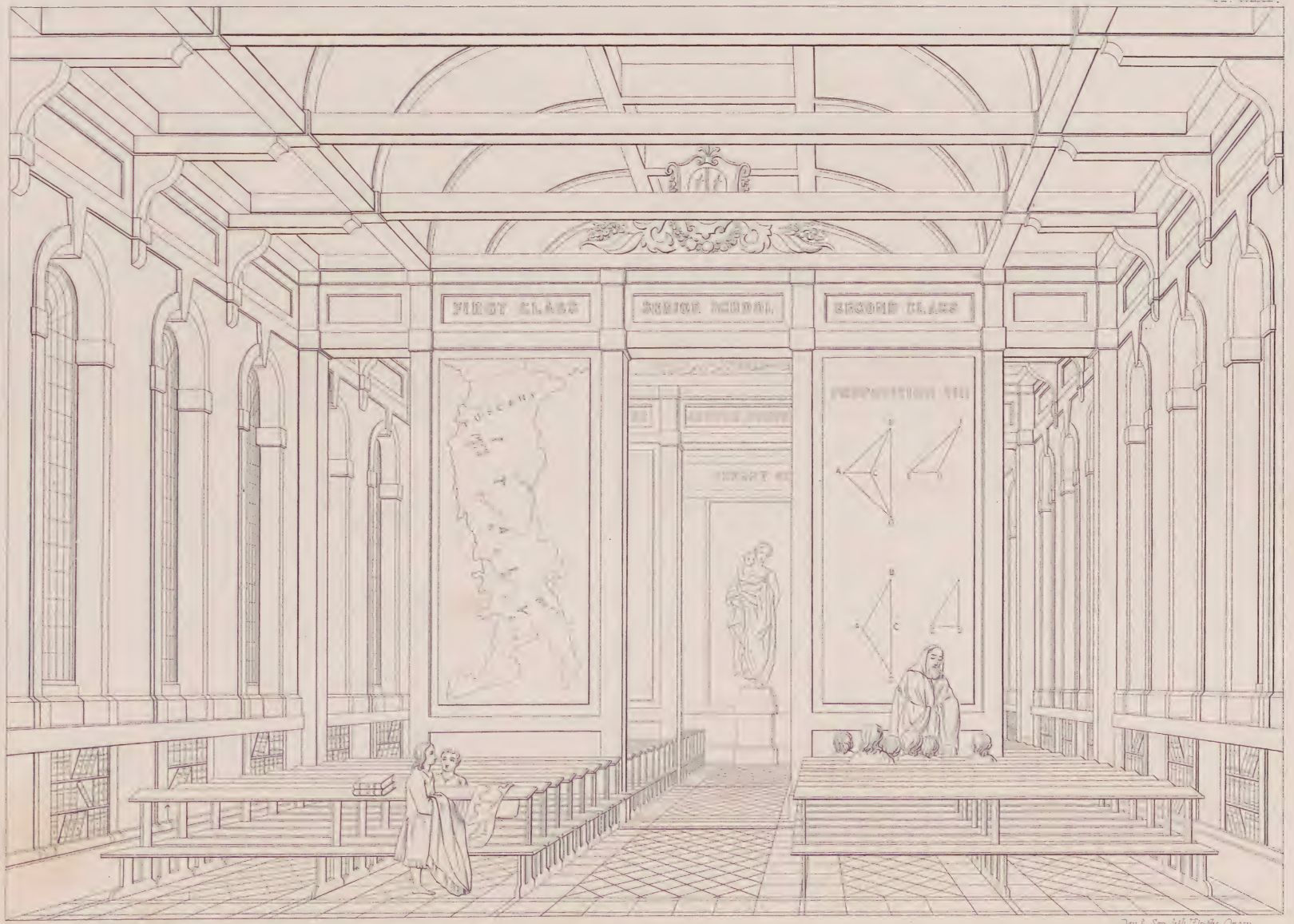
occurrence in Italy; and when made a part of the school-house, are impressed on the youthful imagination with many pleasing associations.

The drawing in Plate LXXI. gives an interior view of the school. In every class the children sit at desks placed before the form, and both the forms and desks gradually increasing in height, accommodate the limbs of the elder and younger pupils without interrupting the view obtained by the teacher of each child. This method of placing the forms is preferred to their usual arrangements on an inclined plane, where a child is found to become restless and troublesome from its limbs being in an uneasy position. When the pupils are under instruction, they have their faces turned to the partition. The glazed doors are then drawn together, and the intermediate compartments are used to display a map or a black board on which the calculations or diagrams are drawn. And here the teacher is most frequently seen, for he is not allowed to sit down during the hours of tuition. The room was lighted from windows on each side, which allowed the master at all times to perceive the pursuits of the boys in the recreation grounds: under these windows low book-cases are inserted for the use of the children. The outer schools had in each a descending stove; their flues passed through the middle division, and heated the entire building. The ventilation was effected by openings in the roof, made through the panels of the ceiling.

The original school was built of red brickwork, and the walls and constructive timbers whitened, making the cost about £1400; but should stone be used in the erection, and the interior and exterior decorated as shown in the drawing, the expense will be double that sum.


Class Room
Lobby
SHED
School
Rooms
EXERCISE GROUND
Class Room
Lobby
Corridor
Master's Room
Library
MASTER'S GARDEN

GROUND PLAN.



C. Parker, Arch.t — F. Bedford, lith.

Day & Son, lith. to the Queen.

London, Published by the Soc. for Diffg. Useful Knowledge.

PLATE LXXII.

This outline Plate shows the access to a School-Room and Master's Dwelling; it combines some of the characteristic forms so frequently used in the modern erections of Italy. These generally possess great freedom and simplicity of outline, and although used in buildings of a high class, are applicable to smaller erections.

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